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18 March 1983

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S.' HEGEMONIST' STAND ON TAIWAN ISSUE DISCUSSED

OW250359 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Those who insist on a policy of alliance with the United States are asserting categorically that the right thing to do with regard to our relations with the United States is to give first place to the common strategic interests of the two countries and to their goal of opposing the common enemy. The U.S. leaders are also clamoring that, as far as our two countries are concerned, the task of primary importance at present is to consolidate and expand the two countries' strategic cooperation, and that all other matters of bilateral relations, including the Taiwan issue, trade issues and so on, should be set aside for the time being.

However, historical experience and reality tell us that it has always been the practice of the U.S. imperialists to talk profusely about their common interests with other countries while in actual deed they are concerned only about their own interests, for which they will stop at nothing in the betrayal of the national interests of other countries. One clear example of this is the hegemonist stance the United States has adopted with regard to the Taiwan issue.

U.S. imperialism removed its mask concerning the Taiwan issue as soon as diplomatic relations between our two countries were established, exposing its ugly features of hegemonism. Taking advantage of the concessions made by our side on the Taiwan issue, the United States openly expressed its strategic intentions concerning Taiwan. It stated that it asked us to allow Taiwan to maintain its independent position because this was in our strategic interest in the Pacific, that the island was regarded as an unsinkable aircraft because it was in a peculiar geographic position and capable of protecting the sea lanes across East Asia and other Asian regions, and that it was very foolish to abandon an ally useful to us.

It should not be difficult for anyone with a little common knowledge in military affairs to deduce from the aforementioned statements that the United States still considers Taiwan its important strategic base in the Far East and intends to use the good naval, army and air force bases on Taiwan whenever it wants to.

As regards the contention that the hegemonist stance adopted by the United States on the Taiwan issue would affect Sino-American strategic cooperation, U.S. imperialism has countered by going so far as to babble that China needs the United States more than the United States needs China, that the Chinese should understand that they must respect U.S. interests in the Far East if they desire to develop political, economic and military ties with the United States. This is a logic of out-and-out imperialism and hegemonism. U.S. imperialism has always given first consideration to its selfish interests and used so-called common strategic interests as an excuse to compel other countries to submit themselves to U.S. interests unconditionally. This is the essence of the myth of the so-called common strategic interests of the United States and other countries.

When discussing the anti-China nature of imperialism in his time, Comrade Peng Dehuai already had hit the nail right on the head. He said: The U.S. imperialist aggressive group has not given up its military aggression plan. It persists in its policy of hostility against the Chinese people. It keeps China's territory, Taiwan, under its forced occupation. It is forming a military aggression bloc in the neighborhood of China and is building military invasion bases there which it is strengthening with modern weapons. Therefor, the task of utmost importance for our army from now on will be to defend the security of China in its construction against aggression by imperialism.

At the present time, when the political and military strategic situation is very complicated and tense, we must keep this teaching of our respected and beloved Chief of General Staff Peng Dehuai firmly in our minds.

CSO: 4005/622

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YE'S PRESCIENCE IN OPPOSING JAPAN, U.S. LAUDED

OW010210 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Commander and fighter comrades, our respected and beloved Marshal Ye Jianying, displaying proletarian revolutionary spirit, has requested on several occasions to be allowed to resign his post as chairman of the NPD Standing Committee. He has undoubtedly set a very good example for those high-ranking central leaders who continue to hold on to fame and benefits and who refuse to make way for capable younger leaders.

Marshal Ye graduated from the Yunnan Military Institute. During the early days of the northern expedition, he served as chief of staff and commander of a division of the National Revolutionary Army. He joined the CPC in September 1927. Comrade Ye Jianying is an outstanding party member and a fine proletarian revolutionary. After joining the party, he led the Guangzhou armed uprising in December 1927. Since then he always fought in the front line during the periods of the revolutionary civil war, the war of resistance against Japan, and the war of liberation and in socialist construction.

Throughout several important historical periods after the founding of new China, he safeguarded the interests of the party and the army by applying revolutionary strategy. At the critical juncture, when the gang of four planned to usurp the leadership of the party, government and army, Marshal Ye Jianying, who was then minister of defense, together with Comrade Hu Guofeng, smashed the gang of four's scheme with one stroke.

After the gang of four were smashed, Comrade Ye Jianying was the first to propose a system of collective leadership for the party, pointing out that Comrade Mao Zedong's most serious mistake was centralizing power on major issues and ruling in an arbitrary fashion, like the patriarchs.

On foreign policy issues, Comrade Ye Jianying has been consistently opposed to the pro-U.S. line and the alliance with Japan. Based on his past experience in dealing with Marshal, the U.S. special presidential envoy, and in serving as the CPC representative in the military mediation committee, and drawing lessons from years of anti-Chinese policy adopted by the U.S. authorities, Marshal Ye Jianying warned some central leading comrades not to cherish illusions about U.S. imperialism.

During the war of resistance against Japan, Marshal Ye Jianying served as chief of staff of the 8th Route Army and of the 18th Group Army. So he is quite familiar with Japanese militarism. When some central leading comrades encouraged Japan to strengthen its armed forces and lauded Japan and the United States for further strengthening their military collusion, Marshal Ye Jianying repeatedly pointed out at meetings of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Military Commission that once Japanese militarism has been completely restored, China will be the first to be affected. However, some comrades said that Marshal Ye, being an old man, is observing the new world from an outdated point of view. Nevertheless, the present-day facts have proved that Marshal Ye is a militarist and politician with great foresight. Being boundlessly loyal to the party, the revolutionary cause and the people, he has won the respect of the whole party, the entire army and the people throughout the country.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT, SECURITY IN FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD USSR, U. S.

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Jan 83 pp 89-96

[Article by Elisabeth Fouquoire: "Disarmament and Security in Chinese Foreign Policy: Neither the Soviet nor the American Card"]

[Excerpt] China's present attitude towards the USSR seems to indicate some reversal that leaves Western observers somewhat puzzled. Elisabeth Fouquoire, a young Chinese-language specialist, tries to clarify the complicated problem of relations between Chinese, Soviets and Americans.

Generally speaking, China, since it joined the UN, has always adopted the same attitude towards disarmament. Regularly and on the slightest pretext the Beijing government denounces "American imperialism" and "Soviet hegemony" towards which it always assumes the position of leader of the countries that could become the victims of a Soviet or an American aggression. However, behind this constant similarity of Chinese speeches, certain nuances of language can be detected since the beginning of the 1970's. Words became progressively harsher towards Moscow as Chinese-American and Sino-Japanese relations were evolving. This language which was determined at the beginning of the 70's by an objective of security and national defense has been reinforced since 1977 by an imperative of economic growth and industrial and scientific modernization. At the first official session of the UN Disarmament Commission held in May 1979, Lai Yili, the Chinese representative, announced: "Today our people has an ever greater need for a climate of lasting international peace, since it wants to achieve its great Four-Modernization objective."

If we accept the principle that no power strategy can be based on anything but a developed industrial economy that would be able to give a very important part to scientific research, we can then understand how important it is for China to ensure its security in order to dedicate itself to its industrial development, an essential phase to reach the status of world power.

Towards a Normalization of Sino-Soviet Relations

After achieving two diplomatic successes in 1978, at the outcome of which China obtained the publication of a Chinese-American joint communique announcing a normalization of relations between the two countries and signed a treaty of alliance and friendship with Japan, Beijing could be tempted to adopt a more flexible policy towards Moscow, in order to better ensure its security and devote most of its efforts to its "four modernizations." The objective of these four programs--to modernize agriculture, industry, defense and scientific research--was described by Zhou Enlai in January 1975 in a speech to the sixth national People's Congress.

The Sino-Soviet dialogue that we are witnessing since 1981 demonstrates by its prudence the common need to come to an understanding. In fact, if the change that started in 1981 in the Chinese diplomatic language used towards the USSR is undeniable, let us also note Moscow's positive interpretation of the Chinese diplomatic language. We may consider the reinforcement of Soviet troops only on the Western borders, announced by Leonid Brezhnev on October 27, 1982, as a gesture by the Soviet authorities towards Chinese demands.

Leonid Brezhnev's death on November 10, 1982 should not bring about any changes in the evolution of this rapprochement, as demonstrated by the cordial interchanges that took place between the Soviet authorities and the Chinese delegation at the funeral of the late chief of the Soviet State and Communist Party on November 15, 1982.

The visit that Mr Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, made to China in October 1982, just after Mr Ilyitchev, Soviet deputy minister for Foreign Affairs, had come to Beijing, belongs to the Chinese concept of an ideological rapprochement, if not an actual understanding, with the "socialist" faction to obtain from Moscow certain guarantees concerning security.

At his last press conference given at the end of a 13-day trip to China Mr Georges Marchais declared: "The [French Communist Party's] delegation wishes a normalization of state-to-state relations between China and the USSR, and the establishment of healthy relations between the two communist parties for a joint struggle towards joint objectives." However, the Chinese leaders did not miss that opportunity to refer to the "problems existing on China's borders." For in Beijing's view, should there be any negotiations with the Soviet Union, these could not be limited to an ideological issue but would assume a political character encompassing security matters.

The acquisition of nuclear armament has enhanced China's prestige and its influence in the world. On the other hand, since the first SALT treaties in 1972, the gap between China's conventional arms and those of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has not

stopped widening.¹ This weakness constitutes a determinant factor as far as a possible normalization of relations with the Soviet Union is concerned, all the more so since the two countries have 7400 km of borders in common.

Moreover, the stationing of about 30 Soviet SS 20 missiles directed towards China, the deployment of MIG 25 at the Sino-Soviet border,² the Soviet occupation in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union's support of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, and the Soviet strategic concept based on the principle of surprise attack,³ can only aggravate China's fear of an intervention by Moscow on its territory. The Soviet threat is made stronger by the growing strength of its navy in the Pacific, against which the Chinese can only oppose a navy organized for coastal defense and one single nuclear submarine.

Mr Peng Zhen, a member of the politburo of the Chinese communist party, is said to have called the USSR "a hungry tiger" during a conversation with the West German president, Mr Carstens, in October 1982. This comparison reveals two important points of the present Chinese political strategy. It shows that China continues to consider the Soviet Union a hegemonic power. Moreover, let us note that Mr Peng Zhen mentioned the Soviet threat to the German president. By stressing the Soviet danger in Europe in this manner, China may be hoping for a concentration of military forces in that part of the world, which would compel the USSR to shift its troops from the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders towards Europe.

We have mentioned the Soviet threat perceived by China: however, let us not forget that the Soviets for their part feel threatened by the Chinese-American and Sino-Japanese rapprochement and by a China whose yearning for power has a certain aura of aggressivity.

Indeed China may be tempted to use American-Japanese military potential as a "card" against Moscow to relieve Soviet pressure on its borders and possibly to obtain the concessions required for a normalization of relations. Moreover, the Soviet Union is in a dangerous geostrategic position, since Siberia could become the object of Chinese greed. Therefore, we may imagine that in order to guarantee their security, the Soviets may be tempted to launch a preventive war against the People's Republic of China before it owns a nuclear arsenal capable of a massive counterattack. In fact, this possibility shows that the Chinese striking force has reached a credibility (if not a dissuasion) threshold. At the moment it is getting ready to use tactical nuclear weapons, though it hasn't got any yet, according to Western military experts who were informed of army manoeuvres that supposedly took place in June 1982 in the autonomous region of Ningxia, a strategic border zone of the People's Republic of Mongolia. Besides, China probably owns some very-hard-to-reach silos, quite likely located in Tibet's mountains. It has already fired several intercontinental ballistic missiles since the beginning of 1982 and in October of that same year it successfully launched a rocket carrying nuclear warheads from a submarine in a sea area having a radius of 35 nautical miles located between latitude 28°13 North and longitude 123°53 East. From now on Moscow seems to be within reach of Chinese rockets.⁴

The dyssymmetry of perceptions between China and the Soviet Union regarding military strategy generates fear and uncertainty. Each of the two adversaries has a tendency to feel insecure and threatened by the other's technical developments, all the more so since the detailed technical characteristics of both countries remain almost unknown. It must be perforce recognized that in order to maintain stability in the international system, the best method for China and the Soviet Union is to set up a dialogue that would allow them to lessen the risk of armed confrontations between their two countries.

A Three-Player Game

On September 29, 1982, during talks with his Japanese counterpart, Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, asserted China's firm intention "not to play the Soviet card against the United States nor the American card against the USSR."

A three-player game is certainly the one that China has great interest in playing to ensure its security, even if it seems the most dangerous. Let us assume that the Soviet Union may want to launch a military offensive against China, it cannot do so unless it is assured of a total American cooperation, otherwise at the end of that conflict it would be much too weak in relation to the United States. Therefore, though strategically it is in China's interest to pursue its dialogue with the USSR, nevertheless it must not underestimate its American partner.

This three-player game would strengthen the horizontal nonproliferation of nuclear armament and consequently would lessen the risk of a nuclear war in the world. For it is most probable that if China had the means to play the part of a superpower, it would adopt the American and Soviet strategic policy that today it calls imperialistic.

In this case, within one or more decades--not before because of China's considerable industrial and technological backwardness--we would witness a three-pole world dominated by three superpowers, the Soviet Union, the United States and China, unless at the moment Beijing is only pretending to play the "Soviet card," mostly to obtain concessions from the Western countries who may not have completely met China's expectations, in spite of repeated advances.

FOOTNOTES

1. Statistical study in "Armement et Desarmement a l'Age Nucleaire." [Armament and Disarmament in the Nuclear Age] SIPRI Publications, translated and published in the magazine NOTES ET ETUDES DOCUMENTAIRES [Document Notes and Studies] no. 4456, 1978.
2. This information was revealed to us by Soviet Lieutenant Viktor Balenko in September 1976, when he defected to Japan with one of these aircraft.

3. For an analysis of the present Soviet strategic concept, see the study by Henri Paris in Cahier no. 7 de la Fondation pour les Etudes de Defense Nationale [Notebook no. 7 of the Foundation for National Defense Studies], third quarter 1980.
4. Study of the Chinese Army's modernization, see the article by Rene Saint-Vincent "Chinese Defense After Mao" in DEFENSE NATIONALE [National Defense], July 1977.

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'BA YI' RADIO WARNS OF JAPANESE MILITARIST REVIVAL

OW251117 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] With U.S. imperialists' support, Japanese militarism has revived and become a dangerous force and (?source) or war in Asia. In order to remedy their successive defeats in Asia in recent years, U.S. imperialists are attempting to pursue an imperialist policy of using the Asian people to attack Asian people. They are accelerating the process of turning Japanese militarism into their (?proxy) in Asia. They are planning to form a northern Asian military alliance under their control, with Japan as its core, directed against China, North Korea and the Soviet Union. The Japanese reactionaries are actively making preparations to fulfill this sinister scheme, vainly hoping to dominate Asia again.

The new Japanese reactionaries are using even more vicious and crafty tricks than their ancestors used. They first use such tricks as so-called assistance, loans, trade and investment to gain control of some Asian countries and regions and gradually obtain colonial privileges. Japanese militarists even openly bluster such nonsense that the vast region extending from Korea, Taiwan, Indochina to the Malacca Strait is Japan's lifeline; that it is necessary to dispatch troops to protect its so-called interests. Of course, the Japanese reactionaries today know that Japan at present is not yet a military power which can dominate Asia. It is precisely for this reason that Japanese militarists are fanatically expanding their arms, preparing for war and accelerating the militarization of the national economy.

Japan has long begun to cooperate with the U.S. armament industry. Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation and the U.S. (?Chrysler) Corporation have set up a large joint munitions enterprise to produce new-type fighter-bombers, guided missiles and military electronics equipment. In addition, Japan's armament industry is actively developing nuclear weapons. At present, Japan has a pressing need for strategic materials, particularly petroleum. Therefore, the Japanese reactionary authorities have long drolled with envy over the resources on China's seabed and continental shelf. Colluding with the United States, they have conducted many surveys in China's shallow coastal waters and of the seabed around Taiwan Province. They have also rudely and unreasonably occupied our Diaoyudao Island in an attempt to incorporate our Diaoyu Dao, Huangaweyu, Chiweiyu, Nanxiaodao and Beixiaodo Islands and the waters around them into Japanese territory. Nevertheless, some leading

comrades of the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission so far still think that the revival of Japanese militarism and the Japanese-U.S. military cooperation are primarily directed against the Soviet Union. They support Japan's arms expansion and war preparations and the expanded and strengthened Japanese-U.S. military alliance. Such support is very dangerous. Many hard facts prove that Japan's strategic objective has always been Asia and Southeast Asia, and particularly China, which has abundant natural resources.

We resolutely oppose the central authorities' concealing and beautifying the essence of the revival of Japanese militarism and their concealing the serious threat to China caused by Japanese militarism in collusion with U.S. imperialism. We should politically and strategically give full consideration to this threat.

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'BA YI' ON ANNIVERSARY OF WAR AGAINST VIETNAM

OW250143 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] The PLA General Staff Department held a forum to mark the fourth anniversary of the self-defense war against Vietnam [no date given]. Many comrades of the Central Advisory Commission were invited to the forum.

At the forum, Comrade Xu Shiyu said: Since ancient times, there has been a rule for Chinese troop maneuvers, that is, a general on the battlefield is authorized to reject military orders. This is quite reasonable.

During the Sino-Vietnamese war, our troops suffered some losses because of arbitrary orders issued by the leaders of the Military Commission and the General Staff Department on when to launch offensives, when to occupy cities and when to open fire, regardless of the actual battlefield conditions. Consequently, the battlefield commanders lost their initiative and the Chinese troops attacked and retreated at improper times. Naturally we suffered unnecessary losses.

A poster appeared in a certain unit of the Guangzhou Garrison Command on 17 February marking the fourth anniversary of the self-defense war against Vietnam. The poster quoted the words of the army of volunteers saying that we must draw lessons from the war against Vietnam. The war caused heavy casualties to our soldiers and a meaningless waste of massive amounts of funds and materiel, as well as utterly damaging our relations with Vietnam. In a word, the losses outweigh the gains.

At the time of the fourth anniversary of the self-defense war many commanders and fighters could not help but recall the cruel and harsh days of war. A medical worker of a certain division of the PLA units stationed in Yunnan said: After occupying the Sanbaqi Highland near (Gantang) we captured 1w Vietnamese as prisoners. Most of them were wounded. When I began to treat a seriously wounded Vietnamese border guard, he bluntly brushed me off and howled in Chinese: I would rather die than be treated by an accomplice of the U.S. imperialists from then on, I often reasoned why he thought we were the cohorts of the U.S. imperialists.

To counter the peremptory U.S. demands for payment of the \$41 million worth of treasury bills, we asked the U.S. imperialists to compensate for the

destroyer Chongqing sunk by them in the Liaodong Gulf in March 1949. The destroyer was China's largest war ship. Its cost far exceeded \$41 million.

Not long ago, the U.S. Defense Department decided to allocate the Ohio Nuclear Submarine to its 7th Fleet. The nuclear submarine is loaded with 24 Trident E-type missiles. These multiple warhead missiles are targeted against China's 36 important strategic areas.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' ON LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM PRC-SRV WAR

OW191225 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China at 1325 GMT on 17 February transmits a largely unmonitorable 5-minute item which states that there are three lessons to be learned from the war against Vietnam: First, decision on such important questions as war against a neighboring country should not be made recklessly by one or two leaders at the central level. It is mentioned in the item that "despite objections by Comrades Chen Yun, Liu Bocheng and Huang Kecheng at that time, a certain person in the Party Central Committee chose to teach Vietnam a lesson by means of war."

Second, China must from now on pursue an independent foreign policy and must not take its cue from the Americans. Facts showed, says the item, that when Comrade Deng Xiaoping visited the United States, "U.S. leaders unanimously approved of China's attack on Vietnam." The United States, according to the item, hoped that the war would use up huge amounts of China's manpower and material and financial resources, and that then, by extending large loans to China, it could bring China closer to the United States to the extent that China would tolerate indefinite U.S. control of Taiwan.

Third, the war against Vietnam revealed the backwardness of the PLA's tactics, training and operations. The item points out that not only the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and the PLA General Staff headquarters made strategic and tactical mistakes, but problems also occurred in actual combat operations.

CSO: 4005/622

PARTY AND STATE

CONSTITUTION OF 12TH PARTY CONGRESS EXTOLLED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "This Is the Best Party Constitution"]

[Text] At the Hebei delegation group discussion during the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Liu Lantao [0491 3482 3447] reviewed our party's successive revisions of its constitution. He said:

Since the birth of our party 61 years ago, we have had 12 constitutions, including the new one. In the 24 years from 1921 to 1945, prior to the 7th Party Congress, there were 6 constitutions. They had a common characteristic: They were drafted under the direct guidance and aid of the Communist International. In the 32 years from the 7th (1945) to the 11th Congress (1977), there were 5 constitutions. The constitution of the 7th Congress, consisting of 70 articles, was drafted independently by our party after the dissolution of the Communist International in 1943. It was a model of combining the Marxist-Leninist party building principles with China's revolutionary practice and a document which made our party and our revolutionary cause flourish and develop until national victory, and produced an unprecedented great impact on our party building. It unequivocally stipulated that Mao Zedong Thought was the compass of all the party's work. Beginning with the Seventh Congress, the party had a general program, which was an important development and a new feature of the constitution. It was the party's most basic political and organizational program. The constitution of the 8th Congress (1956), consisting of 60 articles, was the first constitution after we created a national political power. It stressed the political and organizational principles and work style to be observed by the party in power. The report on it clearly forbade eulogy of individuals and personal deification. Unfortunately this wise principle was not followed. The constitutions of the 9th and 10th Congresses were drafted during the 10-year civil strife and under the erroneous ideological, political and organizational guiding principles. The first one after the 10-year civil strife, the constitution of the 11th Congress produced a positive impact. Nevertheless, the "leftwing" guiding ideology and the encouragement of a new personality

cult were its two prominent features, thereby seriously blocking the effort to bring order out of chaos. Drafted by developing and elevating the ideological foundation of those of the 7th and 8th Congresses, the constitution of the 12th Congress has continued the fine traditions of the successive versions. Assimilating the experiential lessons of the constitutions of the 9th and 10th Congresses, reflecting the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, mirroring the reality of China's revolution and construction and concentrating the wisdom of the entire party, it is our party's best constitution.

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CSO: 4005/411

PARTY AND STATE

DELEGATES TO 12TH PARTY CONGRESS DISCUSS ITS SPIRIT

Brigade Party Branch Secretary

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Yang Zhiguo [7122 3122 0948], delegate to 12th CPC Congress and secretary of Xiashitang Brigade Party Branch, Yibin County: "Usher in a New Situation at Top Speed"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress has set the magnificent goal of quadrupling our country's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output within 20 years, and has made agriculture a strategic key point. This suits the national condition, accords with the people's will, and is something that absolutely can be done. Our Xiashitang Production Brigade is a basic-level unit that has a fairly good base for development of production, and its rate of agricultural development should be even faster. We are determined to follow the track laid down by the 12th Party Congress at top speed, do hard and solid work, and make our own proper contribution to ushering in a new situation in the construction of socialist modernization.

The current situation in the rural areas is really very good and there are really many advantageous conditions. Looking at the Xiashitang Brigade, we see that it already has a comparatively good economic base; it already has the experience, which can provide a lesson, of increasing total output value over the last three years at an average annual rate of 20.3 percent; and particularly important is that the good policies since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee and their enrichment and development by the 12th Party Congress have given us a clearer direction, made the people's will more uniform, and filled them with more enthusiasm. Naturally, to realize the magnificent strategic goal set by the 12th Party Congress, we must make tremendous efforts. The key is to get right on the job and take action. We certainly must get a good grip in a down-to-earth fashion on studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th Party Congress and on thoroughly implementing the spirit of the congress. In particular, under the premise of strengthening education in communist ideology and upholding the four basic principles, we must make efforts in three aspects:

1. We must stabilize and perfect the various forms of the production responsibility system. In the past, under the influence of the "leftist" ideology, we

stressed doing things in one pattern and with collective labor, with the result that the initiative and enthusiasm of the commune members were not brought into full play. After the third plenary session, particularly since the beginning of 1980, we have, according to different projects in agriculture, industry, and subsidiary production, practiced many forms of the responsibility system linked to output. What should be unified we have unified; what should be contracted we have contracted; some production contracts were assigned to the team, some output was linked to labor, and some work was assigned to the household. We did not practice "arbitrary uniformity." In this way the intelligence and wisdom of the cadres and commune members were further displayed. In the past three years, the brigade's total output value has increased by 75.7 percent, and the annual growth rate is two times higher than it was nine years ago. In order to achieve the magnificent goal of the next 20 years, we firmly believe that we must, first of all, still rely on this experience, i.e., we must, by relying on the policies and on suiting projects and measures to local conditions, stabilize and perfect the various forms of the production responsibility system, give full play to the two initiatives, and have the individual and the collective come forward together.

2. We must stick to the path of a multipurpose economy consisting of agriculture, industry, and subsidiary production. Foreign and domestic experience proves that if rural areas engage solely in agriculture it is very hard for them to prosper as quickly as possible. In the past, when Xiashitang engaged solely in agriculture, the brigade was very poor. Later, when agriculture's internal structure was reorganized, the output value of industry and subsidiary production became over 60 percent of the total output value, and the labor productivity rate is now nearly one fold higher than in the past. Our conclusion is that we should take the path of "first planting, second cultivating, and third processing" and of effecting a multipurpose economy consisting of agriculture, industry, and subsidiary production. In the future we certainly must proceed from the reality in Xiashitang and take the path of Chinese-style socialism. Under the premise of insuring a stable increase in grain, we must tap new sources of production, develop the diversified economy, promote the overall development of the rural economy, and quicken our pace in becoming prosperous. Cadres must be "sensible persons," have economic minds, understand management, know how to administer, be familiar with doing things, know how to do business, know technology, and know how to scientifically plant, cultivate, and process.

3. We must continue to get a good grip on agricultural capital construction. That our brigade was able to increase output and income in consecutive years cannot be separated from the fact that every year we insisted on investing one-third of our total income in agricultural capital construction. Relying on this investment, we engaged in water conservancy work, tractor plowing, and soil processing, thus insuring stable and high yields in periods of drought or excessive rain; built piggeries, breweries, processing workshops, and methane-fueled electrical power stations; and bought motor vehicles, tractors, and noodle-making and flour-grinding machines, so that basically plowing, transporting, processing, and repairing and making replacements became semimechanized. At the same time we built houses, thus improving the housing conditions of commune members. All this played an important role in increasing labor efficiency and improving economic benefits. In the future we must continue to put

one-third of our total income into capital construction so as to insure a constant, stable growth of agriculture, industry, and subsidiary production. In brief, we must, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, get going at top speed, work steadily and make solid progress to achieve our goals.

County Party Secretary

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Zhang Xiangguo [1728 4382 0948], delegate to 12th CPC Congress and secretary of Deyang County CPC Committee: "Spirit of 12th Party Congress Opens Gate to Wealth"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress has made agriculture the number one strategic key point in economic development; and has called on us to produce more grain and economic crops on the limited amount of cultivated land, and to develop the diversified economy in an all-round manner, in order to satisfy the requirements for developing industry and improving the people's life. This is an extremely great encouragement and spur to our comrades working at the prefectural and county levels. Our county is located along the edge of a dike, its natural conditions are fairly good, and it has an agricultural population of over 556,000 persons. At present, we are conscientiously implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress; are determined to make people throughout the county understand the great historical significance of the congress and understand the struggle goals and the various principles and policies set by the congress; and are determined, proceeding from the specific conditions in our county, to usher in a new situation in Deyang.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's report pointed out that the great historical contribution made by the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee was that it basically smashed the heavy fetters of the long-term mistake of "left" deviation and that it straightened out the party's guiding ideology. Practice has proved again and again: where cadres are able to eliminate the "leftist" influence and where the consciousness of implementing the lines, policies, and principles of the third plenary session is high, there work is done with initiative and successes are marked. On the contrary, work done passively adversely affects development.

After the third plenary session, our county increased its grain output by nearly 200 million jin, and this year was also a bumper harvest one. It is calculated that the increase in grain production since the third plenary session is equal to the total increase from 1949 to 1976. However, our county's superiority has still not been fully displayed and there is still a very big potential. Not long after the third plenary session, the situation developed fast and well, but some of our comrades maintained a doubting attitude with regard to practicing in the rural areas the responsibility system of dividing workers into groups and assigning tasks to all of them and of linking planned output to remuneration. Subsequently, by analyzing the rights and wrongs of the results of practice, they all straightened out their thinking and came to understand that this was a beginning not an "overdoing." Conforming to the historical trend of the times, we obtained large-scale increases in grain

production. However, in further implementing the responsibility system, for a time we united too rigidly, and the problem of eating from the "same big pot" and "same sub-pot" was not solved well. Because natural conditions, economic situations, administrative matters, and management levels are different in each locality and each commune, production brigade, and production team, how could we, with united and divided parts and limits, have once united too rigidly and practiced "arbitrary uniformity"!

Since the third plenary session, the Party Central Committee has formulated a series of policies designed to accelerate agricultural development; in particular, the establishment of the agricultural production responsibility system has become a big magic weapon to cure poverty and create wealth in the rural areas and has been deeply welcomed by the masses. Following the establishment and perfection of the various forms of the production responsibility system, agricultural production in our county increased in consecutive years. With our eyes and in our minds we see and know the system's advantages. However, in our approach to the question of the responsibility system, we have not completely shaken off the "leftist" fetters and we have some worries about "contracting work to households," fearing that after this form of the responsibility system is put into practice it will be hard to do ideological work, and even more fearing a so-called "backslide."

There is a great variety of production in the diversified economy, and the selection and technical demands imposed by natural conditions are fairly high for many products. This fact even more demands that we use different forms of the responsibility system, so that the system's superiority in benefitting the collective economy is fully displayed, and also that the system will be able to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the individual commune members and bring them and the collective together. However, we once united too rigidly. Take silkworm raising for instance. The silkworm mulberry enterprise was first developed in Deyang in the Gaoxin Era, and we have the conditions for developing this enterprise. However, for many years so few mulberry trees have been planted that there are hardly any to be seen and silkworm raising has not been very productive. The reason for this is that we united too rigidly, only allowing the collective to grow mulberry seedlings and not allowing the individual households to plant mulberry trees. Deyang County has fairly rich water resources in the Mianyuan, Shiting, and Wenjiang rivers run through the county. It is possible to build more fish ponds and exploit these water resources. However, for a time it was impracticable to move soil from a very great distance in order to operate farms, build orchards, and plant trees along the rivers. Truly we cannot make up for this loss. Over these past years, from their practice the peasants have felt deeply that the party's policies since the third plenary session are good, but they have always been on tenterhooks with a fear of change. It can be said that the reason they are afraid is, to a very large degree, because we cadres had not created a guiding ideology that was correct enough.

The study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report has improved our thinking. We have conscientiously studied the documents of the 12th Party Congress and have done research on the question of implementing its spirit. First of all, we have to unify our thinking with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. With regard to

the production responsibility system, everyone unanimously held that things must be done in line with this spirit, and that only on the basis of summing up the practices and experiences of the masses will we be able to gradually make the system more perfect, and that we certainly cannot rashly make changes that go against the wishes of the masses. At present, the county party committee, by organizing work teams to go to each commune and convey the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, has already made it clear to the cadres of communes, production brigades, and production teams and to commune members that we firmly support the masses in choosing the form of the responsibility system that they themselves like. We must fully use this labor power to engage in a big way in household subsidiary production at the times between other duties. We must spread the experiences of the Qianjin Production Brigade of Guangbao Commune in raising chickens and rabbits in a big way. We must mobilize the commune member households to utilize contracted land, land between fields, land on the edges of fields, low banks of earth between fields, and gravesides to plant mulberry trees in a big way, striving to use them so that after five years, when the trees have become groves and the households have about 200 mulberry trees, every household will feed half a spread [zhang 1728] of silkworms, leveling off after 10 years to one spread per household. We have a water surface of over 20,000 mu. By exploiting the water resources of the Mianyuan, Shitang, and Wenjiang rivers, we can gain an additional water surface of over 10,000 mu. The state and the commune, production brigades, and production teams operate fish farms, some of which raise fry. Why not go ahead with raising fish in a big way! Thinking of these things, we truly feel that the spirit of the 12th Party Congress has opened the gate of wealth for us. This spirit is encouraging peasants throughout the county; they see that we support them and their fear of change is allayed. We must ride this "east wind," unswervingly implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, adroitly guide action according to circumstances, and struggle hard to usher in a new situation in Deyang County.

Primary School Principal

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Luo Yuzhi [7482 3768 5347], delegate to 12th Party Congress and principal of Fengming Primary School, Yunyang County: "Strive To Usher in a New Situation in Rural Educational Work"]

[Text] Representing the Party Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang, in his report "Comprehensively Usher in a New Situation in Construction of Socialist Modernization," said that we must make the educational question the strategic key point and must take vigorous steps to make primary education universal. He kindly pointed out: "In particular, the work of rural primary school teachers throughout the county is extremely arduous and also extremely noble. Their hard efforts will determine the moral, intellectual, and physical maturity of the next generation of our citizens. We must see to it that society universally respects and supports their honorable labor." The party's concern is an extremely great encouragement to us education workers, particularly to every primary school educational worker, and it also sets for us an honorable historical task.

Beginning in the 1950's, I have been engaged in primary school educational work in the rural areas. Teaching practice has made me understand that to conduct good education in rural primary schools is truly an important matter of strategic significance. Primary school education is the education of enlightenment and basics. The degree to which primary school education is made universal is an important indicator of the level of development reached by the entire educational undertaking. Primary education is now basically universal in the cities of our country. Therefore, we say that the key to whether we will be able in a solid manner to meet the 12th Party Congress' requirement that vigorous steps be taken to make primary education universal, lies in our vast rural areas.

Since the Party Central Committee's third plenary session, looking from our Fengming Primary School at Yunyang County and then looking from Yunyang County at the entire country, the situation in the rural areas is developing very fast and very good, and this has created advantageous conditions for making primary school education universal in the rural areas. Without a doubt, the implementation of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress will give a big impetus to further conducting education well in the rural areas. Lenin said that a socialist or communist society could not be built in an illiterate country. The great number of our cadres and masses are more and more coming to understand that there is an extremely close relationship between the construction of the four modernizations and the level of development of the educational undertaking. Agricultural development depends in the first place on policies and in the second on science, and the modernization of science and technology is the key to achieving the four modernizations; the development of science depends on education, and in this sense one can say that education is the foundation of science. Of our country's population of 1 billion, 800 million are in the rural areas, which have 200 or 300 million young children. Contained in them are enormous human resources. The young children of today in 10 or 20 years will be the main force for construction of the four modernizations, and our hope of achieving the four modernizations lies in bringing them up to be idealistic, moral, cultured, disciplined people. Therefore, being a primary school teacher, after I had taken part in the 12th Party Congress, my field of vision was broadened so that I deeply felt the weight of the burden on my shoulders.

Speaking of the question of bringing up young children, I recall that when I listened to Comrade Hu Yaobang's report there was one passage in it that made a very deep impression on me. He pointed out that we must strive to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, specifically urging: "Within the next five years, we must, through all possible ways and by adopting all effective measures, strive to achieve education in ideals, morals, and discipline, and first of all, among the people of the entire country, make this education universal for youths." I think that, being primary school teachers, we ought, of course, to be committed to this historical task. To firmly educate young children in communist ideology, implanting it in their hearts from the earliest age, is really an extremely important matter on the educational front. We should integrate cultural and scientific education, and get a good grip on the education of the pupils in ideology and moral character, so that the young children will comprehensively develop morally, intellectually, and physically and become successors to the communist cause and so that a new situation will be brought about in rural educational work.

Higher Court Judge

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Zhang Ziyang [1728 1311 5391], delegate to 12th Party Congress and president of Sichuan Provincial People's Higher Court: "Safeguard People's Democracy, Strengthen Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] At the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Building socialism's material and spiritual civilizations depends on insuring and supporting the continual development of socialist democracy. Building a high degree of socialist democracy is one of our fundamental goals and fundamental tasks." Our country is a socialist one of people's democratic dictatorship. On the one hand, we must insure that the laboring people, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population, are the masters of their own destiny and enjoy full democratic rights; on the other hand, we must exercise dictatorship over the extremely small number of hostile elements who sabotage socialism. Only by fully insuring the people's democratic rights will we be able to make the development of every constructive undertaking conform to the people's will, interests, and requirements, and make the people strengthen their sense of responsibility in being the masters and fully display their initiative and enthusiasm; and we will be able to exercise effective dictatorship over the extremely small number of hostile elements and insure the smooth advance of the cause of building socialism.

Socialist democracy reflects the relationship of equality between people and the correct relationship between the individual and society. The state and society guarantee the legitimate freedoms and rights of the citizens, and the citizens fulfill their bounden duty to the state and society. No citizen can just enjoy his own freedoms and rights while not fulfilling his own bounden duty, and even less is he permitted, when exercising his own freedoms and rights, to harm the interests of the state, society, and collective as well as the freedoms and rights of other people. But we absolutely do not give the freedom to sabotage to hostile elements who sabotage socialism and to other criminal elements. We must strictly punish according to law hostile elements who, waving the banner of "democracy" and "freedom," carry out sabotage activities; we must punish according to law those active criminal elements who are seriously sabotaging the security of society.

By combining the building of socialist democracy with the building of the socialist legal system, socialist democracy will be systematized and legalized. Strengthening socialist democracy is the foundation for perfecting the socialist legal system, and strengthening the socialist legal system is the reliable guarantee for realizing socialist democracy. Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, under the party's leadership, the state has formulated one after another the criminal law, criminal suits law, new marriage law, and other major laws; the civil suits law has already been promulgated and is being tried out. The draft of the new constitution has been widely discussed nationwide and is about to be submitted to the NPC for adoption. Based on the successes obtained in building socialist democracy since the third plenary session and on the policies already determined, these laws

make many new provisions of major significance. They indicate that the building of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system has entered a new stage.

Since its third plenary session, the Party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out: After the exploiting class, as a class, was eliminated, the great majority of the contradictions existing in our country do not possess the nature of class struggle and class struggle no longer is the main contradiction in our country's society. However, class struggle will still exist in our country within a definite scope for a long time, and under certain conditions it could intensify. We must uphold the state power of people's democratic dictatorship. Judicial organs are the key instruments of people's democratic dictatorship. They are charged with the key task of insuring the people's democracy, security, and legitimate rights and interests, and of cracking down on hostile elements who sabotage socialism and on all sorts of criminals who jeopardize the security of society. Judicial work is the part of the superstructure that has the closest and most direct relationship to the economic base. Following the shift of focus in the entire country's work, the judicial organs and all their cadres and policemen have even more consciously and even more explicitly put their energy into defending and promoting the building of socialism centered on economic construction. We must both avoid committing the serious mistake of expanding class struggle and persist in using the class viewpoint of Marxism to observe and deal with the current social contradictions and social phenomena in our country that have a class struggle nature. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, we must persist in seeking truth from facts, extremely carefully distinguish and handle the contradictions among the people, bring into full play the power of each office, and better serve the construction of socialist modernization.

Currently, the serious criminal activities in the economic domain seriously sabotage our construction undertakings, disturb the security of society, pollute the social atmosphere, and corrupt the people's thinking and life. We absolutely cannot just look on these activities as ordinary crimes or ordinary anti-social behavior. They are significant manifestations of class struggle under the new historical conditions in which our country is practicing the open-door policy and invigorating the domestic economy. We certainly must make the cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic domain a major task at present and for a long time in the future, get a tight and good grip on it, and persist in it for a long time. Through over two years of rectification, public order in our province has already taken a distinct turn for the better, the rate of criminal cases has fallen, the masses' sense of security has been enhanced, and there are many people who dare to struggle against criminal elements. However, public order has not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better. The activities of an extremely small number of counterrevolutionary elements are still rampant. Murder, arson, robbery, rape, explosions, and other major criminal cases, which seriously damage public order, occur at times. Rectification of public order is still a long-term, arduous task, and we must unremittingly get a grip on it. At the same time that we continue to get a tight grip on the rectification of urban public order, we must vigorously strengthen rural public order. Under the leadership of the party committees, we must comprehensively handle public order well. We must severely punish according to law counterrevolutionary elements who are actively carrying out

counterrevolutionary sabotage activities; we must punish heavily and swiftly the major active criminals who are seriously damaging public order and security, and we absolutely must not be softhearted. We must strengthen our control and education of youngsters who break the law, specifically implementing measures to help and educate them; for those among them who once in a while slip into crime, we must persist in the policy of educating, persuading, and saving them, thereby remolding them into useful persons for the construction of the four modernizations. We must strengthen people's mediation work, timely resolving at the basic level a great number of contradictions and disputes among the people, resolving them in the budding state, and preventing contradictions from intensifying and changing.

The civil suits law (test) began to be tested on 1 October of this year. This was a big event in building the legal system in our country's new period, and was a new stage in our handling of cases strictly according to the suit procedure in civil trials. The promulgation and test of this law is of extremely important significance for insuring the right of the masses of people to bring civil suits, for insuring that the people's courts correctly exercise trial authority, and for guaranteeing quality in handling cases. The civil cases and the cases of disputes over economic contracts tried by people's courts touch upon every aspect of social life, and some are related to production and others to countless households. The correct and timely handling of these cases can remove obstacles to production, mediate disputes between litigants, accelerate the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and make for good public order, so that the broad masses of people will be able to devote themselves single-heartedly to the four modernizations.

Chengdu Plant Party Secretary

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Ren Daoliang [0117 6671 5328], delegate to the 12th Party Congress and secretary of the party committee of Chengdu Rolling Stock Plant: "Hold High the Banner of Communism, Build Spiritual Civilization Well"]

[Text] In his report at the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "After the focus of work of the entire party was shifted to the construction of a modernized economy, the Party Central Committee many times solemnly proposed: while building a high degree of material civilization, we certainly must strive to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a question of strategic policy in building socialism. Both the historical experience of socialism and the current actual situation in our country tell us that whether we persist in this kind of policy or not will have a bearing on the rise or decline, success or failure of socialism." After enumerating several major features of socialism in the economic and political aspects, the report pointed out that these features alone were insufficient and that socialism must have another feature, viz, socialist spiritual civilization with communism as its core, without which socialism cannot be built. The report proposed that the building of socialist spiritual civilization be made a strategic policy, and from the theoretical heights of scientific socialism expounded on the major significance of building socialist spiritual civilization, clearly

pointing out the direction for doing this. This will play an enormous role in encouraging and promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our country now and in the future.

Socialism constantly advances toward the high-level stage of communism. This process cannot solely depend on the growth of material wealth, but must also depend on the constant raising of the people's consciousness of communist ideology. If we ignore the use of communist ideology in guiding the people's thoughts and actions, the people's understanding of socialism will be one-sided. This will cause the people's attention to be limited only to the building of material civilization, even to the pursuit of material interests, and bourgeois liberalization will be practiced. In this way, material civilization will also not be built well and the abnormal state of "becoming prosperous in life but degenerate in thinking" will appear, and we will not be able to guide in the socialist direction our construction of modernization, and it will even deteriorate into evil ways. History proves that without the guidance of the communist ideological system, the socialist system could not have been established in China; similarly, without the guidance of the communist ideological system, the socialist system could not have been consolidated and developed. Therefore, after the focus of the party's work was shifted to the construction of a socialist, modernized economy, it was extraordinarily important to immediately get a grip on building material civilization with one hand while getting a grip on building socialist spiritual civilization with the other, and to form a guiding ideology that grasped the material and spiritual civilizations together. The course of history in the several years since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee shows that the steady development of production and the gradual improvement of the people's life are precisely the result of the mutual effects of building material civilization and building spiritual civilization. The over 60 years of our party's history is a history of using communist ideology to arm ourselves and educate the people. Leaning on the spiritual props of the lofty ideology of communism and the great truths of Marxism, our party led the people in winning victory in the new democratic revolution and in winning the historic, great victory of establishing socialism in our country. The path taken by our party and the course by which the People's Republic grew to maturity and strength clearly prove that by holding high the banner of communism we will be able to advance bravely and constantly win victories.

The documents of the 12th Party Congress were produced under the guidance of the communist ideological system and are works of Marxist literature radiating the brilliant rays of communist ideology. Communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization, and we certainly must build well this civilization with this core. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, while getting a good grip on production, improving economic benefits, and doing well in building material civilization, our party has striven to get a grip on building spiritual civilization.

In building spiritual civilization, on the one hand we got a grip on education in and improvement of culture, science, and technology; launched activities in sanitation and hygiene, physical culture, culture and recreation; brought under control pilfering, disorder, and deficiencies; launched spiritual production;

and carried out three rectifications, viz, rectifications of the plant's appearance, discipline, and atmosphere. We cleaned up, greenified, and beautified the plant; we stressed observance of labor discipline, technical discipline, and public discipline; we made the order of starting work serve the order of stopping work, made the administrative offices serve the work site, made the rear area services serve the front, and made the plant serve the consumer. We made the following demands on the workshops: no rubbish, no grease, and no worn old fittings; shining machines and equipment and shining door and window glass; and unblocked safety passages. The emergence of a batch of clean workshops, clean teams and groups, and clean administrative offices has made a big change in the plant's appearance. In the other aspect, we paid a great deal of attention to ideological building and combined it with the reality of the staffs' and workers' ideology, educating them in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; educating them to uphold the four basic principles; educating them in communist ideals and morals; educating them to understand the party's lines, principles, and policies and their duty under the present circumstances; educating them in democracy and the legal system and in discipline; and educating them in the communist attitude toward labor and in the spirit of devoting themselves to the construction of socialist modernization. We launched the decorum and courtesy activities of the "five stresses and four points of beauty"; constantly raised the political consciousness and ideological level of the great number of staff and workers; aroused their enthusiasm for loving the party, the motherland, socialism, their plant, and their own work; promoted stability and unity and development of production in the plant; and insured that the plant year by year, month by month pre-overfulfills each production task.

Looking back on work in the previous period, we see that although we have obtained some successes in building socialist spiritual civilization, have accumulated some experiences, and have made a good beginning, we are still a very long way from meeting the demands of the situation and tasks. In the future, we certainly must hold high the banner of communism, and, in line with the demands made by the 12th Party Congress, raise the building of socialist spiritual civilization to a new level.

Deputy County Head

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by staff correspondent Zhang Xin [1728 2450] and staff reporter Liu Weimin [0491 3634 3046]: "Goal of Population Control is Attainable--Interview with Chen Xiying, Deputy Head of Jiangjin County and Delegate to 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] This middle-aged woman comrade sitting in front of us was Chen Xiying [7115 1585 5391], our province's representative on the planned parenthood front, the deputy head of Jiangjin County who honorably attended the 12th CPC National Congress, and national 8 March red-banner pacesetter.

Jiangjin is an advanced unit on our province's planned parenthood front. Population growth has already been basically controlled here. The natural growth

rate of the county's population has been stabilized for seven consecutive years at under eight percent. Over 50,000 married couples in the county have volunteered to give birth to only one child, and the single pregnancy rate is over 90 percent. It was very difficult for a big county with a population of over one million to reach this point. For many years, on the planned parenthood front, Chen Xiying doesn't know how many paths she walked, how much sweat she poured out, and how many times she did propaganda and education work, urging people time and again with good intentions, in order to become a good "staff officer" of the county party committee.

With intensity Chen Xiying told us that, in his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang twice referred to planned parenthood work, saying that we must resolutely control the population growth, that under no circumstances can we slacken planned parenthood work, and that planned parenthood has been made a basic policy of the state. The task of attaining this end is arduous! With regard to the population question, our party took some roundabout courses in the past. In the 1950's, there was a blind insistence that more people meant higher production and greater strength, and women were encouraged to become "heroic mothers" by giving birth to many children. The geographical position of the Soviet Union is different from ours; it has broad tracts of arable land, its population density is small, and its birth rate is low. Our country is exactly the opposite. The result of doing things in this way was that it brought about the first peak in our country's births and population. The anarchism practiced during the Cultural Revolution brought about the second peak in our country's population and births, causing the population problem to become even more serious. Now our party has summed up the lessons of over 30 years of blind population growth and is doing things according to the socialist law of population development. Being a delegate from the planned parenthood front, she feels happy from the bottom of her heart.

Indeed, to be concerned about and attach importance to planned parenthood work has already become a conscious act on the part of many cadres and party members. Chen Xiying told us this story: During the 12th Party Congress, the delegates viewed the Hunan opera "Inside Story of Rising Sun Ditch" performed by the Hunan Opera Company. The opera is based on the story "Rising Sun Ditch." Because it authentically reflected the various problems in developing planned parenthood work in the rural areas, the delegates unanimously expressed the hope that it could be made into a motion picture. Chen Xiying said: That the Party Central Committee made planned parenthood work a basic policy of the state fully shows the importance of this work. As a basic policy of the state, it requires that all trades and professions, when formulating their own work tasks, must give consideration to advancing this policy, and this is also the proper obligation and right of every citizen. Only in this way will we be able to truly usher in a new situation in construction of the four modernizations, to attain the magnificent goal of the next 20 years, and to reach a level at which the description "comparatively well off" is not empty talk.

The Party Central Committee has called for hard work to control our country's population below the 1.2 billion figure by the end of the century, and Chen Xiying was fully confident that this task would be done. She said that more and more people are now seeing the advantages of planned parenthood. Just

outside the county seat of Jiangjin there is a teacher who fathered one child at the beginning of the 1960's and then underwent a sterilization operation. The family now passes its days happily and is envied by many people around it. After Chen Xiying prepared to carry out the propaganda task of the 12th Party Congress, she became closely involved in two points: solving in a focused manner some actual problems by turning around the former situation in which carrying out planned parenthood depended on administrative measures and economic methods and by changing planned parenthood into a conscious act on the part of the cadres and masses.

On the road we are advancing, bumps and potholes cannot be avoided. We believe that Chen Xiying will certainly obtain even greater successes in her future work!

Prefectural Party Official

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Zhou Mingxuan [0719 2494 3551], delegate to 12th Party Congress and director of Organization Department of Lezhan Prefectural CPC Committee: "Party Cadres Are People's Servants"]

[Text] I happily took part in the 12th CPC National Congress, which was of great historical significance, and I was extremely thrilled to do so. At the same time, I also deeply feel that history has bestowed on this generation of our cadres the glorious, arduous task of vitalizing China and ushering in a new situation in constructing socialist modernization.

Comparing the new party constitution with all previous party constitutions, a marked feature is that the new one devotes a chapter and its sections solely to the party's cadres, making higher and stricter demands on party cadres than on party members ideologically, politically, and organizationally. Of the qualifications that the new constitution says the party cadres must possess, there are many parts that past constitutions did not contain. For example, the new party constitution particularly stipulates that the party cadres must proceed from reality; correctly carry out the party's lines, principles, and policies; struggle against all sorts of mistaken tendencies inside and outside the party; have the organizational capacity, cultural level, and specialized knowledge to do competent leadership work; be able to do one's duty correctly within the scope of one's own work; cannot use the power in one's hands to seek private gain; a cadre's post is not a lifetime one and he must be able to take higher or lower posts; etc. Writing into the party constitution a chapter concerning the position and role of cadres, the principles and requirements for training and selecting cadres, as well as the qualifications of cadres, shows that any talented person may become a party cadre. In this way, the party cadres are clear about their own duties and obligations and the broad masses of people can better supervise the cadres. This possesses major significance whether in theory or practice.

In our study of the new party constitution, we deeply felt that the chapter in it on party cadres is extremely rich in content, among them the most important

is: the party cadres should be servants of the people. The more we study this chapter in the constitution concerning cadres, the more we understand that this most fundamental spirit is valuable in all aspects of cadre qualifications. The chapter points out to our comrades in the party committee's Organization Department that only by understanding that party cadres are the servants of the people will they be able to consciously do things in accordance with the basic qualifications for party cadres. It also says that we must make the comrades doing organizational work clearly understand that only by truly making the provisions in the party constitution the requirements in inspecting and checking on cadres, will they be able to widely discover and constantly recommend a large number of young and middle-aged cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who deserve to be called the people's servants.

For party cadres to be the people's servants, they must exemplarily fulfill all obligations of party members. Since they are party cadres, they should put themselves under the party's leadership and take the lead in paying attention to party character, principles, and discipline. The cadres must be the first to do all things that party members are required to do. They themselves must exemplarily abide by all things that the masses are required to abide by. However, some party cadres do not fully understand the actual meaning of this clear-cut provision in the new party constitution, viz, that a party cadre first of all possess the qualifications of a party member. They think that this provision only applies to subordinate cadres and new cadres, that they themselves have been cadres for many years and their qualifications and record of service are ample or comparatively ample, that they lead others, and that for them the question of whether they meet the qualifications of a party member does not exist. We maintain that this view of thinking that party cadres are, of course, qualified party members is really a manifestation of sinking into blindness. Materialist dialectics holds that an analytic attitude should be taken toward any person whomsoever. "No gold is pure, no person is perfect," and party cadres are no exception. Whether a party member actually can be a leading cadre is not decided by what his own subjective view is, and also cannot be judged by the highness or lowness of his post, but can only be determined by seeing whether his thoughts and actions conform to the standards and qualifications of a party member. In this way we will be able to make them put themselves in the correct relationship with the masses, and in this way they will have a solid foundation for becoming the people's servants.

For the party cadres to be the people's servants they must also oppose any privileges that go beyond the bounds of the system and policy rules. In the new party constitution there are stipulations that party cadres must have a democratic work style, maintain close links with the masses, oppose bureaucracy, correctedly exercise their powers of office, abide by and safeguard the party's and state's systems, and oppose the abuse of their power and the seeking of private gain. These stipulations tell us that the party cadres only have the obligation to be diligent and conscientious in serving the people, and do not have the right to enjoy special privileges in politics and life. Proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation like Comrade Zhou Enlai and countless good comrades who sacrificed their all for the people's interests are models of people's servants. In real life at present, at every level of our cadre ranks there is also a batch of good comrades who uphold and display this spirit of

being servants. For example, Longkang Commune in Jianwei County is one of the communes in the county in which all work is done in a quite outstanding manner. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, the commune's party committee, under the guidance of the party's correct line and with the help of the higher-level party committee, there has been a sufficiently healthy atmosphere among the party committee and government cadres: their work style is good, they are competent in the measures they take, they have a lot of courage, they arouse the spirit of working hard, and they do well in leading the people's style with the party's style. In the words of Zhang Tiande [1728 1131 1795] secretary of the commune's party committee: We must stress conscientiousness in carrying out the party's lines, principles, and policies; stress results in educating the party members and masses; and stress strictness in building the leading groups. The leading cadres and ordinary cadres of the commune are impartial and upright in handling affairs, insisting on the "five not's": in correcting and overcoming unhealthy tendencies, they do not wait and look on; with regard to people and affairs, they do not practice favoritism; with regard to the public funds of the commune and production teams, they do not ask for advances on their pay or misappropriate the funds; in initiating commune and team work, they do not use their authority to make favorable arrangements for their sons and daughters; and they do not make dependents and relatives of cadres "privileged citizens." Vivid facts show that they are carrying on and displaying the older generation's spirit of being servants and serving the people wholeheartedly. Therefore, in leading the building of socialism in the rural areas, their prestige is high, their command is effective, and they have played the roles of being models and taking the initiative.

The new party constitution stipulates that party cadres are the people's servants, and that this is determined by our party's fundamental nature. It can be taken on faith that if only party cadres at all levels do things according to the requirements of the new party constitution, and from all sides oppose the idea and behavior of "special privileges," the party's prestige among the masses will be greatly raised and thus its fighting capacity will also be greatly raised. This is really indispensable for comprehensively ushering in a new situation in the construction of the four modernizations.

City Party Committee Secretary

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Di Ziqiang [5049 5261 1730], delegate to 12th Party Congress and first secretary of Dukou Municipality CPC Committee: "Concentrate Necessary Capital, Carry Out Key Construction"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress has fixed the general struggle goal to achieve by the end of this century in our country's economic benefits, viz, to work hard to quadruple the country's annual total output value of industry and agriculture. It also unequivocally pointed out: "In order to achieve this strategic goal within the next 20 years, the necessary capital must be concentrated by the state, work must be clearly divided in order of importance and urgency, and key construction projects must be carried out." This is the major policy for achieving the strategic goal, and we must implant the idea of "coordinating

all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game" and conscientiously carry out this policy. At this point, integrating with the reality of work in Dukou, I will discuss several points on which I have gained a preliminary understanding from experience.

1. The state is concentrating capital on the construction of the Panzhihua industrial base, which is a strategic base. Beginning in 1965, under the direct care of the Party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, various places throughout the county concentrated a large amount of financial resources, material resources, and manpower, and a big battle to construct Panzhihua was launched. In the years of turmoil of the "Great Cultural Revolution," people throughout the country, under extremely arduous conditions, still economized on food and clothing to support the construction of Panzhihua. Within a period of 10 years, the state has invested one billion yuan in Panzhihua. Through the arduous struggle of the broad masses and cadres, there was built on the banks of the Jinsha River--where mountains are high and slopes steep, communication is inconvenient, and population is sparse--a large industrial base in its initial dimensions and with iron and steel as its principal parts. By 1980, the output of major industrial products, such as steel, pig iron, rolled steel, ores, and coal, had reached or surpassed the designed capacity; and annual total output value had exceeded one billion yuan. Since the base went into operation, 34.85 percent of the capital outlay on fixed assets has been recouped. One can say that if capital had not been concentrated on key construction projects, there would today be no Panzhihua industrial base.

2. Only by concentrating capital and getting a good grip on construction in agriculture, energy and communications, education and science, was the economy of Panzhihua able to attain this big development. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, in Panzhihua industry, agriculture, commerce, science, culture and education have been greatly developed; economic benefits have been distinctly improved; and there has also been a marked improvement in the people's life. But, from the long-term point of view, there must be an even bigger development of Panzhihua's economy, capital must be concentrated on it, and problems in agriculture, energy and communications, education and science must really be solved well.

Dukou is an industrial city, and agriculture has always been its weak link, with vegetables and other nonstaple foodstuffs being in short supply as compared with advanced cities. In order to satisfy the city's people's daily growing demand for the necessities of life, we must vigorously develop agricultural production. Not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang came to Dukou on an inspection trip. He instructed us to emancipate our minds, put our brains to work, display the superiorities of this locality, do more with some subtropical crops, fully utilize the grassy slopes of the extensive barren hills, and develop animal husbandry by raising cattle, sheep, and rabbits. We certainly must conscientiously carry out Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction, really make good plans, concentrate the necessary capital, rely on policies and science, arouse the enthusiasm of the collective and the individual, and comprehensively develop various animal husbandry, subsidiary, and fishery enterprises in the rural areas. Under the premise of getting a good grip on grain production, we must vigorously develop the production of vegetables and of economic crops like

sugarcane, fruit, tea leaf, lac, and spices; develop planting and breeding; practice diversified economy well; supply more vegetables and nonstaple foodstuffs to the staff and workers in industry and mining; support industrial construction; and at the same time increase the income of rural commune members, advancing in the direction of making the state, the locality, the collective, and the individual prosper together.

For energy, Dukou still mainly depends on burning coal and generating electricity by thermal power to meet the demands of industrial and mining production. But to meet the demands of the state's strategic goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value within 20 years, the construction of Panzhihua must be further developed. Iron and steel production must be further raised, and the extremely rich natural resources of vanadium, titanium, and other rare metals must be fully exploited and utilized. The present energy sources will be far from able to meet the demand. However, the Panzhihua area contains extremely rich waterpower resources. Two hydroelectric stations--Tongzilin and Ertan--are now being surveyed and designed on the Yalong River. After these two electrical power stations are built, they will not only be able to meet the demand for developing the Panzhihua base, but also supply part of the electricity used by Chengdu and Chongqing and by adjacent provinces. This will be one of the keys to solving Sichuan's energy problem, and it is of extremely important significance for achieving target of quadrupling the province's total industrial and agricultural output value. When Comrade Hu Yaobang was making his on-the-spot survey of the damsite for the two hydroelectric stations, he pointed out that this place is richly endowed by nature with rich and concentrated waterpower resources, the like of which are few in the whole world, and that everything must be done to exploit and utilize them. This is a project that costs a great deal of money. Only if capital is concentrated and used for it can the project be accomplished, and the state needs to make arrangements for the project in its plans. Dukou's external communications currently depend mainly on the Chengdu-Kunming railroad, which already does not very well meet construction demands; because transportation is impeded at times, the production of iron, steel, and coal is adversely affected. However, under our feet is an abundant amount of water, but the Jinsha River, which leads directly to areas in the lower reaches of the Changjiang River, cannot be opened to navigation at present. It is essential that a specific amount of capital be concentrated on dredging the Jinsha River channel. After the entire Jinsha River is opened to navigation, it will form with the Chengdu-Kunming and Neijiang-Kunming railroads, as well as with about a dozen highways cutting across the province, a land and water transportation network that will link up all ports of the province, creating conditions for the further exploitation of the extremely rich reserves of iron ore and of vanadium, titanium, and other rare metals, as well as non-metallic mineral resources, found in the area west of Panzhihua, and promoting the economic development of Panzhihua and of the vast areas along the banks of the river.

The key to the four modernizations is scientific and technological modernization, and the foundation of science is education. Dukou Municipality is a new city, and although since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee its educational and scientific-technological work has had a fairly large development, it is far from able to meet the requirements of Panzhihua's construction, and the gap between it and other cities is very big. This is

mainly shown in the fact that the number of school buildings and teaching facilities is insufficient; the school-entrance rate of middle and primary school students is fairly low; there is a lack of backbone teachers and the quality of teaching is not high; there are no schools of higher learning and very few secondary vocational schools; there is a serious insufficiency of various specialized talents on the economic front; and a great number of staff and workers lack the necessary cultural and scientific knowledge and operational skills. Obviously, we must concentrate our capital on intellectual investment, making primary education universal; strengthening secondary vocational education; providing good education for cadres, staff and workers, and peasants; strengthening scientific and technological work; and doing good work in spreading the application of scientific and technological results and in tackling key technical problems. In this way the construction of Panzhihua will be able to have abundant talents and be able to apply scientific and technological knowledge, so that the production and management levels will constantly rise and better economic benefits will be obtained.

3. Broaden sources of income and reduce expenditure using the limited capital of local finance where it is most needed. Dukou is a heavy industry city that was built not long ago. The vast majority of its enterprises are under the central authorities of the province, and there are very few locally run enterprise and business units. Local enterprises only account for several percent of the city's total output value. Sources of capital are extremely limited, and many things need to be done. This situation requires that we proceed from reality and conscientiously solve the problems of how to raise and use capital.

First of all, we must be particular about ways of accumulating money. We must educate the great number of cadres, staff and workers to understand that it is the glorious obligation of every enterprise and business unit to supply capital to the state's key construction projects, and that this is also a contribution to achieving the strategic goal. We must get a good grip on the comprehensive reorganization of existing enterprises and on the work of linking up and reshuffling them, and try hard to improve economic benefits and to increase production and income, thereby increasing the financial income of the state and the locality. We must attach importance to preventing or overcoming the ideas of stressing production while slighting the quality of life, stressing the whole people while slighting the collective, and stressing the big and complete while slighting the small and specialized; we must pay attention to and develop light industry projects for which investment is small and results quickly seen, and the handicraft industry, foodstuffs industry, commerce, and cooking service of the collective ownership system. Doing things in this way will be beneficial both to solving the labor employment problem and to changing the city's economic development. It will also be beneficial to making the people's life more convenient and to opening up sources of capital in local finance, so that, while the people's life is constantly improved, more capital is raised for key construction projects in the locality.

Second, capital must be used rationally. How to spend money is a big question for study. People who know how to spend can get more things done with less money; people who don't know how to spend money spend a lot but things are not necessarily done well. We must focus on the weak links in Dukou's construction,

concentrating the limited amount of capital and focusing its use on educational cultural, public health, and municipal works construction projects. At the same time, we must focus on getting a good grip on the diversified economy in the rural areas and on the improvement of communications in mountain areas. In this way, we will be able to further arouse the enthusiasm of the masses, which will be beneficial for doing well in economic construction and in the building of spiritual civilization, for fostering talent, and for gradually improving the life of the masses under the premise of developing production. After the Ertan Hydroelectric Station project is started, Dukou Municipality can better play its role as a logistics base.

Third, when engaging in key construction projects, there must be careful calculations and strict budgeting in formulating investment plans. When budgeting for a project, one must not make a plan by putting renminbi--money--in command, but must make a three-item plan, viz, on manpower, material resources, and financial resources. Some overstocked materials must as far as possible be brought out of reserve and put to use in project construction, and some contingents of construction workers who have insufficient tasks must be transferred to key projects in order to play their role. Project bids may also be submitted, and whoever can do the job well while spending the least money is to be given the job. In this way, the limited amount of capital can play a greater role.

In short, in actual work if only we are adept at concentrating the necessary capital on key construction projects, the economy of Panzhihua will certainly be able to develop greatly and it will certainly make a bigger contribution to the achievement of the general struggle goal for our country's economic construction that was set by the 12th Party Congress.

Assistant Professor

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Liquan [1728 0448 3123]: "He Works Hard To Develop Culture of Yi Nationality--On Yi Nationality Assistant Professor Feng Yuanwei, Delegate to 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] At the Southwest Nationalities College, this reporter had not yet seen Assistant Professor Feng Yuanwei [7548 0337 5588], delegate to the 12th Party Congress, but I had heard some comrades say: "Old Feng is a good example among minorities nationality cadres," "Old Feng is a good party member with a strong party character." The warm praise and fairminded evaluation centered on one point: Comrade Feng Yuanwei is a steady worker with original ideas.

At the Starting Point

In the spring of 1951, when Xichang had been liberated for a number of months, a "feud" with weapons broke out between two family branches of the Yi nationality, the Luohong family and the Reni family, which greatly disturbed the tranquility of the masses around them. Twenty-year-old Feng Yuanwei [his Yi name is Bahumu), who at that time was studying in Xichang's nationality cadres

training class, was dispatched by the chairman of the Xichang Special District Military Control Commission to represent the people's government. Braving danger, he went alone to the two family branches and relayed the instructions of the people's government. Feng Yuanwei stayed there over 20 days, finally persuading the two families to stop resorting to violence. He showed talent in handling this dispute, for which he was given a good assessment by the Xichang Special District leadership.

Feng Yuanwei's family lived in Shengou Hamlet of Xinhua Village--which was inhabited by both Yi and Han--Chinese--nationalities--in Xichang County, and before liberation they were people subordinate to headmen (White Yi). With the support of his maternal uncle, he had the opportunity to attend school at an early age. Afterward he attended Xichang Border People's Normal School, where he learned some Yi script and became proficient in the Han language. After the liberation of Xichang in the spring of 1950, full of enthusiasm he studied in Xichang's nationality cadres training class, and from this time on he embarked on the road of revolution.

In May 1951, Feng Yuanwei transferred to Southwest Nationalities College and simultaneously became both a student and a Yi language translator. Here he received a relatively systematic education in the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism, and his class consciousness was raised fairly rapidly. In 1954 he was admitted to the CPC.

Report to Provincial Party Committee

Not long after the liberation of Greater Liangshan in Sichuan, the prologue to the reform of the Yi script began, intermingled with controversies. In a dispute in 1958 on one side were linguists and on the other side was Feng Yuanwei, deputy director of the Department of Nationality Language and Literature at Southwest Nationalities College.

Owing to historical reasons, the vast majority of the Yi nationality in Greater Liangshan was illiterate, and the original Yi script is very difficult to master and use. Endorsing the relevant instructions of the State Council, Feng Yuanwei began to favor a reform of the Yi script. He maintained that the reform had to start with the reality and the possibilities obtaining among the Yi nationality in Greater Liangshan: 1) the reform must not be separated from existing linguistic habits there, and it must be advantageous for widely spreading the Yi script; and 2) the reform must open a convenient door to borrowings from the Han vocabulary and must meet the requirements for mutual exchange of vocabularies among the various nationalities. But some specialist put forward the proposition that the reform plan would be very difficult to put into practice. This was, at that time, the normal dispute over script reform, but some people stuck labels on Feng Yuanwei such as "manifesting local-nationality chauvinism." In the face of pressure, Feng Yuanwei stuck to his own views. Afterward, at a discussion meeting convened by the provincial party committee, the more the rights and wrongs were debated the clearer they became, and his ideas were endorsed by the majority. In 1972, he joined a work team that went to Jueluo Village, Meigu County, and worked for half a year. There he sensed that the vast majority of the Yi nationality accountants and store-keepers in the advanced agricultural procedures were illiterate and that they

used big, medium-sized, and small potatoes to record numbers. At times comrades on the work team would bake potatoes and eat them, and then realize that they had baked away a team's "account books." Feng Yuanwei felt strongly: If a nationality in which the majority of people are illiterate wants to keep up with the pace of socialist construction, it must have its own script. Determined to go by the standards of the old Yi script, he drew up a simplified, common standard Yi script that his fellow Yi nationality members would be able to master and use fairly quickly. Therefore, not heeding the possible consequences to himself owing to the ideological rampage of the "left" at that time, he wrote a report to the provincial party committee in which he stated his views. The provincial party committee accepted his suggestions, and in 1973 it sent a work group to the Greater Liangshan area to investigate and study. In 1974 the work group proposed an Yi script standardization scheme. This scheme, which was promulgated by the State Council, is now being taught, and in only 70 to 90 hours of consecutive study a student can recognize 500 separate words, thereby meeting the basic requirements for becoming literate.

Great Achievements in Collecting Folk Songs

Several times Feng Yuanwei heard his fellow Yi nationality members reciting or singing poems and songs which contained vivid metaphors and were pregnant with meaning, but there were very few of them recorded in written form; at times he saw a little handwritten book, but it would be of poor quality and incomplete. After he went to Southwest Nationalities College and taught and studied the Yi language, he made a point of collecting from students orally transmitted folk poems, songs, and stories, and of collating fragmentary records. In 1959, the Propaganda Department of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee organized "folk song collecting work groups" and appointed Feng Yuanwei to be the head of the Liangshan folk song collecting group.

Feng Yuanwei led over a dozen comrades of the folk song collecting group in conducting interviews in many villages and towns in Shaojue, Butuo, Xide, Meigu, and Xichang. In a period of over three months, they collected a large number of Yi nationality orally transmitted folk poems, songs, and stories, as well as folk maxims and proverbs. After he, Chen Wuji [3088 0124 1569], Wan He [8001 6378], and other comrades had inspected and studied them, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, they were published in literary publications both inside and outside the province, producing very good effects on numerous readers throughout the country.

New Contribution

In 1976, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the relevant units in Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou provinces transferred personnel who jointly formed a compilation group that restored the investigation and study of the history of the Yi nationality society in Greater Liangshan and Lesser Liangshan before the democratic revolution. Feng Yuanwei joined this group. In the division of work he was put in charge of translating the historical documents and materials, and he took part in the organizational and leadership work involved in compiling the book "The Slave Society of the Yi Nationality in Liangshan."

After the compilation group investigated some localities, when it was discussing the writing of the outline for the book, some members advocated that the expositions of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin on slave societies be set as a model for the Yi nationality slave society, viz, was it a Greek- and Roman-type slave society, or an ancient Oriental-type slave society? Feng Yuanwei maintained that these expositions could not be applied mechanically and that the history should be compiled by proceeding from reality. Both sides refused to give in, and brought a "lawsuit" in Beijing before Deng Liqun, the leader at that time of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. After hearing each side's presentation of its case, Comrade Deng Liqun delivered a speech concerning this question in which Comrade Feng Yuanwei's idea won affirmation.

Feng Yuanwei also put forward original views on the past class division of members of this nationality's society. In the past, the members of the Liangshan's Yi nationality society were, in general, divided into four classes, viz, Nuoha (Black Yi), Qunuo (White Yi), Ajia (semislave), and Xiaxi (slave). On the basis of his familiarity with the situation in the past, and after making further investigations, Feng Yuanwei proposed to the compilation group that if the society were divided, for study, into two classes, viz, Zimo (headmen) and Nuohu (Black Yi), they would be able more accurately to reflect the class features of Liangshan's Yi nationality slave society. Some sociologists thought this proposal made a lot of sense, and in compiling the book "The Slave Society of the Yi Nationality in Liangshan," which was published in May of this year, they adopted Feng Yuanwei's idea.

In February 1980, Feng Yuanwei was promoted to vice president of the college. In 1981, he was made an assistant professor, becoming the first one of his Yi nationality compatriots in the Greater Liangshan area to obtain this title. In September of this year, Feng Yuanwei took part in the 12th Party Congress. Recently, when this reporter again interviewed him, he said: My participation in the 12th Party Congress broadened my thinking. I was very inspired by the party's proposal that education in science be made the strategic key to be grasped. Together with my comrades in the college, I will put a lot of effort into teaching the Yi language in order to train more nationality cadres for the construction of the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/286

PARTY AND STATE

LI DESHENG SPEAKS AT LIAONING RETIRED SOLDIER MEETING

SK280230 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 January, representatives of demobilized and retired soldiers of Shenyang City held an experience-exchange meeting on their contribution to building the two civilizations at the (Huangxi) Auditorium of the Shenyang military subdistrict.

Li Desheng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Zhang Tiejun, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor, and Wang Danpo, secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee and mayor, attended the meeting.

Having conscientiously listened to the representatives' speeches, Comrade Li Desheng happily said: The good line, principle and policy of the party, set forth at the third plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, have opened vast vistas for bringing into full play the intelligence and wisdom of demobilized and retired soldiers. Local party organizations and people's governments have shown concern for demobilized and retired soldiers that created important conditions for promoting the growth and advance of comrades.

Practices show that so long as demobilized and retired soldiers seriously implement the principle and policy of the party and engage in creative work in line with the current situation, they will successfully play their part well and develop their ability to the full in the vast world.

Li Desheng urged the vast number of demobilized and retired soldiers across the province to thoroughly and deeply study the documents of the 12th Party Congress in order to further upgrade their consciousness of communist ideology. Attention should be paid to both strong and weak points. We should take advantage of our golden, vigorous and energetic time to contribute to cultural and scientific knowledge with a view to training ourselves to be jacks-of-all trades.

Efforts should be made to take the lead in breaking down old customs and fostering new habits to make contributions to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in social practice. Attention should be paid to army building and national defense construction. We should take the lead in building the militia and reserve duty. Representatives held: Under the leadership of local party organizations, we should carry forward the revolutionary tradition to make new contributions to creating a new situation of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/475

PARTY AND STATE

LEFTWING MISTAKES MUST NOT BE REPEATED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Feng Gang [7458 1511]: "Do Not Take the Road of Retrogression"]

[Text] Whenever society is in the times of great changes and everyone progressing, there are always some whose thinking cannot keep pace with the situation and who always look back and want to take the road of retrogression. Nine-Jin Laotai in Lu Xun's "Storm" was just such an individual. It happened after the 1911 Revolution. As she was one of the laboring people, the road of retrogression would, according to reason, bring her no benefit. If the emperor actually returned to the dragon court, Seven-Jin of her family who had her pigtail cut off might even suffer the misfortune of death. Yet she yearned for the past and frowned on everything of the present. Obviously, the old ideas and old habits stubbornly occupied her mind and refused to budge.

In the course of our work to bring order out of chaos, there are those who wish to take the road of retrogression. Nevertheless, they are very revolutionary in their words, as if they were radicals. For instance, when the rural villages overcame the long-standing "leftwing" mistakes of the past, restored and expanded the self-governing power of communes and brigades, family plots, family sidelines, collective sidelines and market trading, gradually established manifold forms of production responsibility systems and liberated the productive forces, everyone recognizes the accomplishments. Yet they call it "promoting capitalism." When some new problems emerge in the developmental course of new things, calling for us to summarize the experiences for gradual improvement, they shout self-righteously: "Terrible! Capitalism has run wild!" Identical with Nine-Jin Laotai in the marrow of their bones, they flatly reject all new things, turning a deaf ear and a blind eye, and fervently wish to return to the old road. Why are they this way? Because they are accustomed to the old road and find it easy to follow, whereas following the new road is otherwise. They will have to study earnestly, go deep into the masses,

ponder assiduously and have the wisdom and the courage to initiate a new phase.

The road of retrogression must not be taken. It will be a return to the old road of "leftwing" mistakes. Everyone knows that, besides other factors, the severe difficulties from 1959 to 1961 were caused by "leftwing" mistakes. Thereafter, when the socialist construction, after readjustment, gradually presented anew a flourishing scene, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng, the careerists, again utilized and fostered "leftwing" mistakes and created a civil strife, disastrous to the state and the people of all nationalities. Therefore, following the road of retrogression will revive the "leftwing" mistakes, backtrack to history and inevitably lead to disasters.

There is another objection to the road of retrogression. Zhao Qiye, the old diehard in "Storm," had long coiled his pigtail on top of his head after the 1911 Revolution. Yet when Zhang Xun performed the little comedy of restoration, he immediately let it down. Arrogantly he demanded: "Where is the pigtail of your Seven-Jin?.... No pigtail? What punishment do you think you deserve?" Today, there are also people like Zhao Qiye. They also hide their pigtails, and they also "support the Third Plenary Session." Actually, they are always ready to let their pigtails down. A while ago Comrade Lin Fang's [2651 2397] article, maintaining that "the children of Jiangdong are still here," hit them where it hurt. Sure enough, someone popped up and made anonymous calls to him, uttering threats and swearing retaliation. It was also a minor storm. Just think, if we take the road of retrogression and pursue the leftwing things of the past, we will precisely play into their hands. We must not forget that this band relied on ultra-leftism to rise in the world.

Today, in the course of building a socialist spiritual civilization with the communist ideology as the core, we can predict that, with the continuous improvement of people's communist ideological awareness, new things will emerge in large numbers. We must feel an interest in the new conditions, study the new problems, summarize the new experiences and initiate a new phase. Nevertheless, those fettered by the old ideas and old habits may again consciously or unconsciously yearn for egalitarianism and the communist wind. We must continue to educate them patiently. We must continue to wage the ideological struggle between the two fronts, correctly handle the relations between the communist ideology and the socialist system, uphold the principle of to each according to his labor and other socialist systems while strengthening the propaganda and education on the communist ideology, and implement more successfully the series of correct principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session.

Naturally, the "leftwing" road of retrogression must not be followed, but nor is bourgeois liberalism desirable. We must deploy the struggle between the two fronts. But I shall not elaborate at length here.

"The green mountains cannot block it; the river flows east after all."
The world will always belong to the people who have the courage to take
the new road and create new things.

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CSO: 4005/411

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO IMBUE YOUNG PEOPLE WITH COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY EMPHASIZED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Hong Kun [1347 3824]: "Cultivate a New Generation of Communists"]

[Text] To use advanced examples as the content of communist ideological education for young people is supposed to be the most practical, dramatic, and effective method and means of education we have ever known. At present, to impart to them the advanced deeds of Zhou Yuncheng [0719 0061 2052] and his daring spirit of dedication is of vital significance to the stepped-up development of socialist spiritual civilization, to the training of a young generation of new communists, and to the realization of the 12th Party Congress-proposed objective of achieving a turn for the better in the general mood of the society within the next 5 years. Ideals are the soul of life. The communist ideal is the key chord in the life of Zhou Yuncheng. It is this great ideal that lights up his path to life. In the face of the so-called charge that communism is merely a misty "pipe dream," he has never departed from the course he has charted in life so that he could sail his life-boat toward fulfilling his quest for the truth. He has selflessly devoted his life to glorifying the communist movement, thus presenting a living image of new communists to a great number of young people.

Any advanced example that embodies the spirit of our time can always serve as a banner to guide people forward. The youths of our time have developed particular interest in the visual and graphic form of education. They regard those heroes emerging around them as personalities of particular interest, more worthy of their trust, love, respect and emulation than anybody else. In view of this special point of interest displayed by youths, we must impart the deeds of Zhou Yuncheng to youths as part of secondary education in communist ideals, morality, and discipline, and part of an extensive campaign to learn from him. We must guide youngsters to translate their warm respect for heroic personalities into a deep meditation of the following questions: Using Zhou Yuncheng as an example, how much have I done in upholding the communist ideals, and concepts of morality and discipline? How can I follow him in remolding myself into a new communist personality?

Multi-purpose educational method must be adopted and special ideological needs of youngsters must be met in the course of carrying out communist ideological education using the deeds of Zhou Yuncheng as an instruction. With regard to young teenagers, we must emphasize communist moral education, and encourage them to follow Zhou Yuncheng in fostering the communist moral virtue of loving their motherland, and concerning themselves with their collectives, and virtue of selfless devotion to the service of others. With regard to older youths, we must emphasize education in communist ideals, and encourage them to follow Zhou Yuncheng in upholding communist ideals, in adopting a correct attitude toward education and the problem of employment, and in devoting their youth, wisdom and talent to enhancing the communist movement. Only in this way can we work in a realistic manner, give prominence to work of primary importance, and produce results.

I believe that through the implementation of an extensive campaign to learn from Zhou Yuncheng, we can help stimulate the growth of a new communist generation with ideals, morality, culture and abiding by discipline.

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CSO: 4005/420

PARTY AND STATE

NEW CADRES EXHORTED TO PREPARE TO MEET NEW CHALLENGES

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Li Yinfu [2621 5593 4395]: "Be Prepared To Bear Hardships and Suffer Frustrations--A Message to Cadres Recently Appointed to Leading Posts"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum, a large number of middle-aged and young cadres have been appointed to various leading posts. How should they be prepared to meet this new challenge? Should they enjoy being "officials" in a comfortable way or should they be well prepared to bear hardships, make sacrifices, and suffer frustrations? These are questions of serious nature now confronting new cadres. Whether they agree or not, each of them must come up with some answers to these questions. No government official is required to make a lot of speeches. Nor are new cadres required to deliver their "inauguration speeches." The key point is that they must answer these questions with action.

Middle-aged and young cadres must bear the brunt of responsibility for building the two civilizations. At a time when they are required to go all out to usher in a new situation in the development of socialist modernization, they must understand that their task ahead is difficult, their responsibility is heavy, and their mission is glorious. Can they take advantage of their new posts to usher in a new situation in work and to do something spectacular? They will certainly attract attention and will be closely watched by everyone.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing difficult. The key point is a well-calculated preparation. What preparations should be made by them? They must be prepared to suffer, to bear hardships, and overcome fatigue. They even have to prepare to make certain sacrifices, if necessary. Preparation will make a difference, and will enable them to meet challenges dauntlessly, to suffer setbacks without retreat, to take a step forward in overcoming difficulties, to look for difficult jobs voluntarily, and to stand firm until their jobs are well done. In a certain sense, communist "officials" are ones willing to bear hardships and to make sacrifices. To work hard in

order to serve the people's interests is the inalienable duty of every Communist Party member. To make sacrifices in response to the overall revolutionary needs is to glorify them as Communist Party members. Our forefathers said: "One should not worry about whether one is able or not but about whether one is willing to push oneself." (Wang Anshi) As long as we place strict demands on ourselves, are broad-minded and above board, and are willing to bear hardships, we will find that no difficulty is insurmountable, and satisfactory answers can be found to the previously mentioned questions posed by the party and people.

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PARTY AND STATE

STREAMLINING PARTY ORGANIZATIONS EXPLAINED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Dong Zhixin [5516 1807 2450]: "Justice Can Always Prevail Over Evils"]

[Text] In the next 5 years, the organization of the party must be conscientiously streamlined, and its work style must be rectified and improved in the fundamental way. After learning of this point through the study of the report to the 12th Party Congress, many comrades have come to believe that our party has done something that can win the hearts of the masses, while earnestly and confidently looking forward to the successful rectification of the party's work style. But some cautious comrades said: "The unhealthy tendencies have become a trend that cannot be easily reversed. It is not so easy to turn it around as we have expected."

This reminds me of two stanzas from a poem by Comrade Dong Biwu: "Evil winds certainly have the power to bring thousands upon thousands of storms. However, justice will ultimately prevail over all evils." These poetic stanzas by elderly Dong are indeed very meaningful. A review of the general development of the struggle between justice and evils, and between "healthy tendencies" and "evil winds" shows that justice always prevails over evils, and the "power represented by justice" can always bring "evil winds" under control. This is a law governing the development of things. Although, sometimes, "nasty winds" can whip up thousands upon thousands of storms, "justice" is always powerful enough to bring them under control. As always, evils can never grow as an element of lasting nature, just as a proverb says: "evils will never triumph over justice."

The unhealthy tendencies that have affected the party can be likened to the "evil winds." Needless to say, at present, some non-authentic ideas and work styles have made their influence felt in party organizations, and have become a problem; efforts have yet to be made to rectify the party's work style in a fundamental way and to prevent it from becoming the most dangerous tendency to alienate the party from the masses. In the final analysis, it has become a tendency unpopular with the people and party members, deeply hated by the overwhelming majority of people, party members and leading cadres, who have waged a ceaseless struggle against it. The struggle carried out by Chen Aiwu [7115 1947 2976], a cook of Fengzeyuan

Restaurant in Beijing Municipality, against this unhealthy tendency, is a case in point, which provides an insight into the problem. Chen Aiwu twice presented his grievances to the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline, and the Beijing Municipal Commission for Inspection of Discipline, making clear his opposition to the "granting of a special privilege to eat free meals to certain persons." Later, he received support from the party and people for his position, and was commended by the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline in a circular praising his spirit in carrying out this struggle, and then elected a delegate to a district people's congress by a majority popular vote. What does the case of Chen Aiwu mean to us? It means that the unhealthy tendencies that have affected our party are unpopular with the people, and hated by the just force. Just as a literary reportage on Chen Aiwu says, "the domain for unhealthy tendencies will shrink with the growth of the force composed of persons like Chen Aiwu. Unknown cooks like Chen Aiwu are like tiny drops of water which can gather into a torrent powerful enough to break any ditches...."

As seen from inside our party as a whole, the "power of justice" is rising and gathering strength. It is packing a force of roaring waves powerful enough to break ditches. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, commissions for inspection of discipline at all levels have been established, "guiding principles" have been adopted and put into effect, unhealthy tendencies and serious criminal activities in the economic field have been corrected and kept in check, as part of an effort to rectify the party's work style. Following years of efforts, our party has greatly improved its outlook, raised its prestige, and restored its traditional work style. More encouraging is the decision by the 12th Party Congress to spend a total of three years beginning the second half of 1983 carrying out an overall rectification and reshuffle of the party's work style and its organizations according to a specific schedule. This sweeping rectification will mark a step forward in normalizing the political life of the party, and in effectively redressing unhealthy tendencies. This forecasting is based on facts. According to a press report, a certain province has spent the past three years streamlining party organizations on a continuing but trial basis. Involved in this rectification campaign were 258 party committees, 5,947 general party branches and party branches, and more than 100,000 party members. As a result of this streamlining, party organizations have universally strengthened their fighting power, and the original state of weakness, disarray and disunity that once existed in their leading bodies have undergone remarkable changes, thus making possible a rapid improvement in the work style of the party. Also improving remarkably are the party's prestige and popular trust in our party in these units.

Facts prove that once "justice" is done, the "evil wind" would disappear. The term "justice" here means our party's excellent traditional work style. The rectification of the work style means not only restoring and carrying forward the traditional work style but also taking a step forward in fostering new styles. Whether it is seen from the historical or realistic point of view and whether it is seen from the theoretical or practical point of view, no doubt should be cast over our party's ability to rectify its work style.

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO DISCIPLINE CADRES, RECTIFY PARTY'S WORK STYLE EMPHASIZED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 3

/Article by Jia Changsuo /6328 7022 6956/, secretary of the Nangong County Party Committee: "Revolutionization of Party Cadres Is the Key to the Rectification of the Party's Work Style in a Fundamental Way"/

/Text/ In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that to rectify the party's work style in a fundamental way in the next 5 years is a task of prime importance now facing our party as a whole. From now on, it should be solemnly listed by the party as a task of first priority in building up its strength. The key to success in rectifying the party's work style in a fundamental way lies in leading groups at all levels.

Party cadres at all levels constitute the bulwark of our party's cause, and are leaders of party members and people on all fronts. Whether their work style is decent or not, whether they are highly revolutionized, and whether the fighting power of party organizations is indomitable or not will have a direct bearing on the thinking and behavior of all party members.

Communist ideological education should be greatly strengthened as a successful step in enhancing the revolutionization of party cadres. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our county has recorded some improvements, year after year, but not fundamental improvements, in the work style of party cadres. It seems that some party cadres have begun to lose their interest in varying degrees in the party, which has resulted in loosening their organizational discipline, and a decline in their revolutionary zeal. Unable to distinguish right from wrong, some have failed to bring bad people and bad deeds to justice, thus betraying the principle of party character. In the face of rising individualism, some have lost interest in being cadres. Some, "going downhill" ideologically, are no longer willing to work hard and only search for the enjoyable life. Convinced that "a power not used is a power lost," a few have even exploited public office for private purposes. A commune has found two-thirds of its dozen nonproductive cadres having taken more leave than allowed them every month and other individuals having spent 15 to 20 days a month at their homes. To help party cadres strengthen their awareness of party character, and increase their sense of organization, we have upheld a regular system of organizational life, launched criticism and self-criticism, organized party cadres to study the basic

knowledge of the party, "Guiding Principles," and "Historical Resolution," given them extensive education in basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, lofty communist ideals, and the party's line, principles, and policies, and taught them to serve the people wholeheartedly. During their visits to grassroots units, leading members of the county party committee, and party organizations at various levels have given party cadres in various units lectures, instructions, and specific assistance in light of their specific needs and in a way that takes into account their practical working conditions and what is foremost in their minds. Meanwhile, we have vigorously launched a campaign throughout the county to select and recommend model party members and cadres, and commend the advanced, and have concluded it with publications honoring them, and distributed them to various units for display on walls so that the advanced can be made widely known, and justice can prevail. Since 1981, over 600 model party cadres have come to the fore throughout the county.

Leading groups must be reorganized as a successful step in enhancing the revolutionization of party cadres. By the end of 1980, we conducted a thorough investigation of leading groups at all levels throughout the country, and found that under the parochial influence, some comrades have thrown their weight to tear their leading groups apart; a lack of ambition and sense of responsibility has led some leading groups to become weak, and even paralyzed or semi-paralyzed, and to live in a state of disarray; the power of some leading groups remained in the hands of "three categories of persons," and therefore, needed to be purified; some individual leading cadres who had no respect for the principle of the party and state laws had placed state and collective property under their control through embezzlement and speculation, and had even committed crimes. To solve these problems, we first organized party members to conduct a survey of leading cadres, and followed this with two reshuffles of party organizations at all levels, and one democratic election. The result was a elimination of some 179 persons from leading groups, who rose to power as rebels, who were heavily obsessed with factionalism, and who had engaged in beating, looting, and smashing, and had committed serious mistakes in economic and other fields. Disciplinary actions have been taken by the party and government against those whose abuse of power and special privileges to serve their self-interest has created a bad impact on the masses. Meanwhile, in accordance with the criteria for promoting cadres, we have selected some 461 middle-aged and younger cadres known for their strong party character, decent work style, and courage to uphold principles to fill party organizations at all levels. Strengthening the fighting power of party organizations at all levels in this way will have a positive role to play in enhancing the revolutionization of cadres.

As far as a county is concerned, its party committee must play an exemplary role in enhancing the revolutionization of party cadres. To this end, we have persisted in providing leadership for the following three tasks: First, we have taken the lead in rectifying the party's work style and in correcting unhealthy tendencies. Last November, we mounted a party work style rectification campaign aimed at correcting the unhealthy tendency caused by a private home building spree. From the very beginning, we called three consecutive

democratic life meetings attended by leading comrades of the county party committee, the county people's government so that five comrades who had failed in their duty to keep the unhealthy private home building spree in check and had played favoritism in this respect could examine themselves. After examining their involvement in making profits from preparing building materials for such private homes under construction, two other comrades took immediate action to make compensation for the economic losses incurred by the state. Meanwhile, they also confided to the meetings four problems that resulted from their obsession with special privileges, their inability to discipline themselves and their children, and their failure to do everything on a solid basis, and then took the opportunity to summarize them in briefs, and presented them in print to various units so that they could be discussed, and suggestions could be solicited in this direction. Cadres from some 253 households throughout the county who had benefited from building private homes at the expense of the state and collectives had examined themselves, and paid a total of over 28,000 yuan in compensation to the state, based on a list of construction costs. This has provided a basis for solving other problems more satisfactorily than expected. Second, we have met an example by participating in the organizational life activities, and by refraining from viewing ourselves as privileged party members. So far, 11 secretaries of the county party committee, and members of its standing committee, have joined their respective party branches and groups, and have taken part in the organizational life activities in their capacity as ordinary party members. They have studied, freely expressed their views, and launched criticism and self-criticism in the presence of other party members, humbly listened to views voiced by other comrades and accepted their supervision. In case of their inability to attend meetings, they would ask for absence before hand. Third, we have taken the initiative to bring into play the work style of keeping in close touch with the masses, and overcome the individualistic style of thinking which leads people to fear hardships and fatigue. In enhancing the revolutionization of cadres, the county party committee has set examples for others to follow. While making vigorous efforts to reduce the circulation of documents and number of meetings, and streamline its provisional structure, it has revised its regulations concerning the revolutionization of cadres, and has allowed members of its standing committee to take up positions in communes and brigades and on other fronts, and to devote more than half of their time to working in grass-roots units each month. Since the 12th Party Congress, in the course of studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to this congress, and the new constitution of the party, the county party committee has made further efforts to study the problem concerning the revolutionization of party cadres, and has issued a decision to launch a swift campaign to study documents on the 12th Party Congress, and to enforce its guidelines, and the new constitution of the party, a campaign aimed at grooming cadres into qualified party members. It has also promptly invited some 500 nonproductive cadres to a meeting so that they can sum up their previous experiences in revolutionizing themselves, uncover problems and shortcomings in ten fields of work, as a basis for redrafting regulations concerning the revolutionization of cadres, study related measures, and make related arrangements in conjunction with reality, and in accordance with the stipulations of the new constitution of the party on its members and cadres. Right at this moment, leading comrades

on our county party committee are determined to put such regulations into effect step by step as part of an effort to break a new ground in revolutionization of the contingent of cadres, and to rectify the party's work style in a fundamental way as quickly as possible.

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CS0: 4005/394

PARTY AND STATE

REMOVE OBSTACLES TO INTELLECTUALS POLICY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Article: "Continue to Remove the Ideological Blocks to the Fulfillment of the Intellectuals Policy"]

[Text] Same as all areas in the nation, Shanghai has made great achievements in the work to fulfill the intellectuals policy. In line with the spirit of the party since the Third Plenary Session, many units, simultaneously examining and improving, have performed large amounts of work on the intellectuals policy. However, to date, some units have not earnestly implemented it, and others, though making some superficial examinations, have failed to solve the problems concretely. We need to continue to remove the ideological obstacles.

Today, there is still quite a number of comrades who have not completely freed themselves from the fetters of the "leftwing" ideology and the small producer mentality, entertaining, to various degrees, the incorrect idea of scorning education, science and culture and discriminating against the intellectuals. It is a grave ideological obstacle and one main factor for the failure to fulfill earnestly the intellectuals policy. The documents of the 12th Party Congress, especially Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, clearly pointed out that education and science are one of the strategic focuses in the socialist modernization construction and profoundly explained that workers, peasants and intellectuals are the three basic social forces of our state. They stressed that, to initiate in full scale a new phase of the socialist modernization construction, we must give special attention to the role of intellectuals, vigorously fulfill the party's intellectuals policy, make the entire party and entire society understand that the intellectuals, same as the workers and peasants, constitute a force for us to rely on in the socialist construction, and resolutely create conditions for the broad intellectuals to enjoy an ease of mind and enthusiastically contribute their effort to the people. We should earnestly study Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, deeply understand the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, continue to eliminate the incorrect ideas against education, science and culture and further overcome the

"leftwing" prejudice against the intellectuals, thereby vigorously and successfully performing the work of fulfilling the intellectuals policy.

Due to their inadequate understanding of the position and role of the intellectuals in the new period and the important significance of the intellectuals policy, some units often treat the serious political task as general business work, putting it off whenever possible, being satisfied after doing some work, feeling "powerless" to do more and waiting for solution by the higher level. Actually, in fulfilling the intellectuals policy and performing the intellectuals work, though some tasks cannot be handled by one department or one unit alone, many doubtlessly can be performed by the department or unit. The reports in today's paper on the Shanghai Academy of Sciences, a branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Huangpu District Zhongxin Hospital are convincing factual proofs. Obviously, regardless of what unit, as long as it enhances the ideological understanding, strengthens the policy concept, adopts a positive and responsible attitude and starts from reality, it will be able to do a large amount of work in fulfilling the intellectuals policy and do it successfully.

6080

CSO: 4005/411

PARTY AND STATE

NECESSITY OF PROPAGANDA EDUCATION EXPOUNDED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 12, 10 Dec 82 p 24-25

[Article by Dai Zhou [2071 5297]: "Communist Ideological Education Is the Guarantee in Implementing the Party's Policies Presently in Effect"]

[Text] Ever since the Third Plenum of the Party's Central Committee, and in order to speed up the building of a modernized economy in our country, the party's Central Committee, proceeding from the basis of the actual situation in our country, has stipulated a series of correct policies. Practice has proven that if we want to carry out the implementation of the party's current policies, it is necessary to vigorously step up communist ideological education. However, we have some comrades who in the process of carrying out the policies of the party currently in effect tend to overlook communist ideological education, saying something to the effect of: "if only the policies make good their claims, there is no need for education or persuasion." This kind of ideological understanding is extremely harmful, and must be overcome.

Everyone knows that our party is the vanguard of the working class, and from the day it was founded it has taken the realization of communism as its highest guiding principle, and has considered communist ideology as the most basic tool for observing and dealing with all social problems. For this reason, every policy of the party at the present stage is inseparable from the guiding influence of communist ideology, and all are stipulated under that guiding influence; if this were not so, then we would depart from the right direction and embark upon the wrong path. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out 40 years ago: "At the present time, without any doubt, we should increase communist ideological propaganda, and intensify our study of Marxism-Leninism, for without this propaganda and study not only will we not be able to guide the Chinese Revolution to its future socialist stage but, moreover, we will not be able to guide the present democratic revolution to victory." More than 40 years of practice have already proven that China's revolution and construction have only achieved a great victory under the specific systematic direction of communist ideology; communist ideology is not only the guiding ideology for our party's formulation of correct policies but, moreover, it is the important guarantee in guiding us to implement these policies correctly.

Without any doubt, the party Central Committee's policy, proposed under the new historical conditions, of opening ourselves up more to the outside and revitalizing our economy within is completely correct, is good for the

long-term, fundamental vital interests of the people, and is good for speeding up the pace of the building of socialist modernization. However, the correctness of the party's policies presently in force does not deny in the slightest the necessity of stepping up communist ideological education; precisely on the contrary, it can only clearly bespeak the fact that the scope of carrying out communist ideological education needs to be broader, that our task is even more heavy, and the difficulty greater, and that it is even more necessary. In particular, due to the implementation of the policy of opening ourselves up to the outside, and in the course of our international relations, any thinking or actions whatever that indicate that we are ignoring or have abandoned the struggle is not to be tolerated. In the wake of the very great increase in relations with capitalist countries in the economic and cultural areas, with all kinds of advanced science and technology, management techniques, and capital for economic construction entering the country for our use, our country's enterprise of building socialist modernization will doubtless be promoted. However, it is exactly as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in the report of the 12th Party Congress: "We must under no circumstances forget that capitalist countries and capitalist enterprises will absolutely not, because of engaging in economic and technical exchanges with us, change their fundamental, capitalistic nature." The facts also clearly demonstrate that imperialism and reactionary forces in the capitalist class overseas are making use of this opportunity of carrying out "peaceful evolution" on our country, and are in the process of using capitalist ideology to corrupt our cadres, party members, and masses. Some people even prostrate themselves at the feet of the capitalist class, becoming the prisoners-of-war of capitalist ideology. For this reason, along with our persevering in carrying out the policy of opening ourselves more to the outside, we will be able to guarantee a successful implementation of the party's policy of opening up more to the outside, and guarantee that the nation's political, economic, and cultural life will be able to develop strongly in a socialist, communist direction, only if we step up communist ideological education; are vigilant and guard against the encroachments of capitalist ideology; and oppose thinking and actions of worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreign powers.

The facts also inform us that however good policies may be they still need people to implement them; if there are not good cadres to organize measures, and if there are not masses having a considerable degree of awareness to follow policies, then even better policies would be difficult to implement. Why is it that the same correct policies, under pretty much the same objective conditions, in their implementation turn out to be in some cases completely correct without a fault, while in others turn out differently than expected; other cases have outstanding results, and still others are completely without result? Is not the basic cause due to differences in the qualifications of the people involved themselves? Due to the fact that people have different levels of ideological understanding, they have different degrees of comprehensiveness in their understanding of policies; and due to the fact that people have different levels of awareness, there will also be very great differences in their implementation of the policies. This, then, requires, in the course of implementing the party's current policies, along with engaging in education in the party's current policies and education in the "three things to be taken into consideration at the same time," doing a good job of education in the

ideals, morality, spirit, and style of communism. For example, the party has put into effect an agricultural production responsibility system and a series of adjustments through its economic policies; rectified age-old malpractices that had been carried on for many years; mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants to increase production; and enabled the countryside to undergo a profound transformation, and under these conditions is it or is it not all right for us to relax up on our ideological work? Absolutely not. In fact, due to the implementation of the production responsibility system, production organization has undergone great changes, causing the planning and direction of the agricultural economy to face some new situations. In some areas, following the development of production, through the assigned purchase tasks for agricultural products still could not be completed, some peasants took things which they should have sold to the state according to the original policy, and sold them instead at an increased or negotiated price, or marketed them themselves. In some areas, the area allotted for state-arranged planting of food grains has been reduced again and again, and yet we have not been able to control the production of economic crops whose production we want to control, such as leaf tobacco. In some cities and suburbs the peasants are not willing to plant vegetables in accordance with the state's plans. Some basic-level cadres and peasants even engage in speculation and profiteering, and get rich through improper means. The solution of these new problems accompanying the new situation cannot rely on coercion and commandism, and even less so can we go back to the way things were before.

In addition to strengthening the planning management and direction of the state, it is also necessary to step up the building of basic-level and political rural party organizations, and systematically launch programs of ideological political education having communist ideology as their core. If we reject the party's leadership, do not strengthen planning management, and do not step up communist ideological education of the peasants, then we will shatter socialist planning; the socialist position in rural areas will no longer be able to be consolidated; the alliance between workers and peasants will be harmed; and this will be a disadvantage, both to the state, to staff and workers, and to the peasants. From this it can be seen that although it is said that the system of agricultural production responsibilities is a good system that serves to improve the level of our country's agricultural productivity; nevertheless even better policies than this, if they cannot be understood and implemented correctly, will tend to turn out differently from the way they were hoped to. Only by relying upon the continuous improvement of people's ideological awareness and their continuous display of revolutionary spirit will we be able to better maintain and bring into full play the superiority of the agricultural production responsibility system. After the agricultural production responsibility system was put into effect, the peasants' enthusiasm was heightened, production increased, and the quality of life improved, but it cannot be demonstrated even in the slightest that this could all have been brought about without the direction of communist ideology. If one imagines that the agricultural production responsibility system could replace educating the peasants in communist ideology, then one will be on the wrong path.

It is necessary to point out that though we emphasize, in the course of implementing the party's policies currently in effect, vigorously stepping up communist ideological education, we nevertheless absolutely cannot confuse with each other and fail to distinguish between propaganda on the communist ideological system and the socialist system on the one hand and the implementation of the party's current policies on the other; and we absolutely cannot confuse, and not distinguish between using communist theory and method to observe questions, study questions, and train cadres on the one hand, and the guiding policy and task of the party in the new period on the other. If we do not distinguish these two aspects, we will have a lot of confusion in our work. In a very real sense, "leftist" and rightist errors in our party have been due to our not being able to deal correctly with the above relationships. If we want to avoid committing mistakes, if we want to make fewer, or not make, big mistakes, then an important question is that we must correctly and soberly understand the above relationships. At present, if we are to do a good job of communist ideological education, then from the point of view of rural areas it is necessary, through study of the documents of the 12th Party Congress; to tie in developments and changes in rural areas since the Third Plenum; concentrate on carrying out education in the party's line, principles and policies; carry out education in the new situation and the new tasks; enable the broad masses of peasants to use their personal understanding and experience to further understand the incomparable accuracy of the party Central Committee's line, principles, and policies and, hence, trust the party more, warmly love the party, support the party's leadership, and form the resolve to tread the socialist path. In particular, centered on the question of implementing the agricultural production responsibility system, we must unify their understanding, eliminate the misunderstandings and suspicions of a proportion of people, and cause them to believe that a whole series of principles and policies, including the contractual responsibility system linking remuneration to output absolutely will not consist of rash changes that are contrary to the wishes of the masses. Hence, we must mobilize enthusiasm from all quarters and, in accordance with the line of the 12th Party Congress, continue to develop the new aspect of agricultural fronts that have already been initiated, and continually advance the cause of building rural socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/417

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT, ARMY MEETING

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 82 p 1

/News Report by Meng Jun /1322 6511/: "Our Province Holds 'Double Support' Public Lecture; Comrades Zhao Dezhun /6392 1795 1415/ and Xia Guangya /1115 0342 0068/ Made Speeches"

/Text/ Heilongjiang province held a "support the government, love the people; support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs" public lecture in the afternoon of the 27th in Harbin.

Members of the lecture group from our province presented lectures in the "double support"--support the government, cherish the people; support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs public lecture organized by the Shenyang PLA Units. The lecture group consists of 9 members, they are: Deputy Mayor of Daqing, Lin Ruifeng /2651 3843 0023/, Deputy Mayor of Jiamusi, Cui Shiwen /1508 0013 2429/, Political Commissar of a certain unit in the provincial military region, Sun Benyu /1327 2609 2589/, Political Commissar of a certain garrison unit, Cao Lianxi /2580 6647 3886/, Deputy Political Commissar of a garrison farm, Wang Xuechu /3769 1331 0443/, Militia commander of Changshan commune in Suiling county, Qu Chunxiang /2575 2504 4382/, Deputy secretary of Bacha commune in Tongqiang county, Wu Jinqi /0702 6855 6386/, Political Instructor of the 5th Company of a certain unit in the provincial military district, Huang Zhongchai /7806 1813 6299/, representative of military family of the Changqing brigade of Changfa commune in Hailun county, Zhang Ruixia /1728 3843 7209/.

Provincial party secretary, chairman of the standing committee of provincial people's congress, Zhao Dezhun, and political commissar of a certain unit of the garrison, Xia Quangya made speeches in the meeting.

Zhao Dezhun pointed out that the broad masses of commanders and fighters stationed in Heilongjiang, while carrying out troop duties, actively assisted in local industrial and agricultural production, and public welfare undertakings, and greatly helped the masses in building "civilized villages," "civilized streets," and "civilized schools," promoted the construction of socialist material well-being and spiritual civilization and won the high praise and respect from people of every ethnic group in the province. Representing the party committee and provincial government, he called on all the people in the

province in the new year and spring festival season to engage in a mass campaign of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and help the further development of the "double support" task.

Xia Guang in his speech said, "In recent years our province, party organizations at every level in the province, people's government and the broad masses, in supporting the military and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, have done a good amount of work, we must take advantage of the favorable trend set by the "double support" meeting of the Shenyang PLA Units and our province to expand further the supporting government and love people movement."

The conference was presided by the party commissar of the Heilongjiang Military District Zhao Xingyuan /6392 5281 0337/. More than 1,900 people including cadres and masses from the province, Harbin municipality and the Songhuaqiang area, commanders and fighters of the provincial military district and garrison participated in the public lecture.

9507

CSO: 4005/427

PARTY AND STATE

GRASPING OF 'BOTH CIVILIZATIONS' ADVOCATED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 2

/Editorial: "Insist On Grasping With Both Hands; Strive For New Victories"

/Text/ The first conference to commend the advanced collectives and active elements in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization in our province has triumphantly opened; we warmly wish the conference full success.

This conference is convened at a time when the people of the whole country are getting deeply involved in the study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the whole country is striving to bring about a new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization. It is a magnificent assembly of heroes in the building of our province's spiritual civilization. As the conference sums up and exchanges our experiences and energetically commends our advanced workers, it is bound to stimulate and encourage the people of our whole province and spur the building of our province's spiritual civilization onto a new stage.

During the past year and more, the building of our province's spiritual civilization has achieved conspicuous results. The flowers of civilization have blossomed all over the soil of Fujian, new people and new stories have surged forth on all fronts and in all trades, and they have vividly brought out the spiritual outlook of our times. Facts prove that the call issued by the Party Central Committee concerning the building of our socialist spiritual civilization is being turned right now into a strong force that is inspiring the people's revolutionary spirit and promoting the construction of our four modernizations.

An important experience provided to us by the advanced models who are being commended by this conference is that the key to whether or not we can make a go of our spiritual civilization lies in whether or not the party committees at various levels can establish the guiding ideology of grasping simultaneously "both civilizations" from a strategic plane. The 12th Party Congress has provided an overall, scientific exposition on the strategic status, principles, and tasks of the building of our socialist spiritual civilization; the new Constitution that was recently promulgated also clearly prescribes the building of our socialist spiritual civilization as a basic goal and basic task in the

construction of our four modernizations. On the perception of this question, we must have a strategic view. In our socialist construction, the building of our material civilization is the indispensable foundation of the building of our socialist spiritual civilization. Unless our material civilization continues to develop, the building of our spiritual civilization will be just empty talk; on the other hand, with regard to the building our material civilization, our spiritual civilization also is an important guarantee and a powerful motivating force. Otherwise, our material civilization would lack momentum and become even less able to assure the socialist orientation of the construction of our four modernizations. The common goal of the building of the "two civilizations" is to realize a high degree of development materially, a higher degree of democracy politically, and a high degree of civility spiritually, so that everybody will enjoy the great ideals of material happiness and spiritual civility. Such an indivisible, mutually connected, mutually dependent, mutually promoting, and mutually constraining dialectical relationship in the building of the "two civilizations" determines the proposition that, in the process of constructing our socialist modernization, we must establish the guiding ideology of grasping "both civilizations" simultaneously.

From the advanced models commended by the conference we can see that wherever the party organization's guiding ideology is clear, its measures are powerful; wherever there are results of the building of the spiritual civilization they are bound to be conspicuous. The fact that the Sanming Municipal Party Committee spent a lot of effort and really worked results is a good example. A city is like this; an enterprise is also like this. Beginning with an attempt to cope with "dirt and disorder," the Yong'an synthetic ammonia plant earnestly grasped the building of spiritual civilization and succeeded in achieving a brandnew plant outlook; the spirit of the workers there was stimulated, and the enterprise quickly turned its management from one of losses into one of profits. All this serves to explain that whether the concerned party committee pays attention makes a great difference in results. We should see that the tendency of overlooking the construction of spiritual civilization remains rather salient in certain places, in certain units, and among some of our comrades. Some take the construction of our socialist modernization merely as economic construction, and spiritual civilization as something abstract; others take the construction of spiritual civilization as merely the concern of a few departments. These views hardly conform to our guiding ideology of grasping with both hands. What we regard as grasping with both hands is first of all an entire party committee's effort to do so. The guiding ideology for the work of a party committee must affirm grasping with both hands. Party organizations at various levels should conscientiously learn from the experiences of advanced places and advanced units, think a little, and discuss a little as to why others can do certain things while we ourselves cannot, and where the gap lies. In the process of studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, we must make a connection in thinking about reality, seriously summing up experiences, cleansing away "leftist" ideological influences, and earnestly heightening our consciousness in grasping with both hands.

In the matter of building our spiritual civilization, we must closely grasp the core of education in our communist ideology; this is another important experience provided by this commendation conference. The core and soul of our socialist spiritual civilization is our communist ideology. Our communist ideology should run through various aspects of our spiritual civilization to become the guide and the norm, the criterion; this is the spiritual pillar of our effort to build our socialist spiritual civilization. In recent years, the people of our province have warmly responded to the call issued by the Party Central Committee with regard to launching "five stresses and four points of beauty" activities and have actively launched our education in revolutionary ideals, education in morality, and education in discipline with communist ideology as their core. This has caused and is causing the people's spiritual outlook to undergo a profound change and also has succeeded in training a large contingent of socialist laborers with ideals, morality, culture, and a sense of discipline. The active elements commended by this conference are precisely the outstanding ones among them. The stories about their advanced performances shine with the brilliant light of our communist ideology and establish examples for us to learn from. Various places should make the precious ideas of our advanced personalities as masters in their own house one of the important contents of our education in our communist ideology, so as to enable people to always treat labor, work, study, and life with the attitude of a master; to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective, and the individual with the attitude of a master; to look after society and others with the attitude of a master; and to deal with the problems and difficulties that still exist in the state, thereby sharing the concerns of the state and courageously shouldering the heavier responsibilities with the attitude of a master. At the same time, we must adopt vivid, flexible, and effective methods to carry out education in loving the motherland, loving socialism, and loving the party among the cadres and masses, especially the vast ranks of the youths and children, in order to mesh these "three loves" and "five stresses and four points of beauty" activities. Coping with "dirt, disorder, and inadequacy" is a task which we must adhere to for a long time, but we should also carry it out by grasping the core of administering education in our communist ideology in order to have the management of the environment combine closely with the molding of the beauty of people's souls, so that, while coping with the dirt, we can carry out education on observing public morality in society; while coping with disorder, we can carry out education of maintaining public order and observing discipline and abiding by the law; and while coping with inadequacy, we can carry out education on wholeheartedly serving the people and serving society and in professional ethics, and thus can have education in our communist ideology come to penetrate various concrete activities and continue to enhance the people's ideological consciousness. Without such socialist spiritual civilization with our communist ideology as its core, it is impossible to build socialism.

While proceeding to build our socialist spiritual civilization, party committees at various levels should, on the basis of the actual situations in the different stages, put forward concrete demands by relevantly suggesting what is to be opposed and what is to be promoted, and should make an effort each year to repeat them several times with concentration, educate the masses with lively

models, continue to cleanse away old habits and establish new trends, and gradually thereby realize a fundamental turn for the better in our social customs. During the period of New Year's Day and the Spring Festival, various places should seek to bring a halt to various unhealthy practices in a concentrated and salient manner, and should extensively carry out propaganda and education on promoting frugality and opposing unrestrained spending on weddings, on promoting equality between the sexes and respecting and cherishing the elders and opposing discrimination against and ill treatment of women and elders, on promoting trust in science and opposing feudal superstitions, and on promoting a healthy culture and recreation and opposing gambling--i. e., propaganda and education on the "four pormotions and four oppositions," and should energetically commend and exalt the models of new people, new activities, and new habits, solemnly punish salient instances of violations of law and discipline so as to support the forthright and get rid of the devious, and give scope to our socialist new customs.

A new year is about to arrive; next year will be the first year in which the 12th Party Congress has proposed to bring about an overall new situation in the construction of our modernization; it will be also the first year in which our new Constitution is in effect. The building of a socialist spiritual civilization in our province must have new progress and must persevere on the existing foundations in developing and advancing our work even more broadly and penetratingly. We must continue to do a good job in our urban work in a strategic manner, strive to create new results, elevate new levels, and at the same time expand this activity further from the cities toward the countryside so as to make it spread across all urban and rural areas and thereby bring about a new situation in the building of our socialist spiritual civilization and enhance the brilliance of our great cause.

9255

CSO: 4005/374

PARTY AND STATE

EAST CHINA LEADERS APPEARANCES ROUNDUP

OW151115 [Editorial Report] Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 11 February transmits a 2.5-minute item which reports that on 11 February more than 1,000 well-known figures, scholars, experts and middle-aged intellectuals from the education, science and technology, literature and art, press, radio, publishing, health and physical culture circles attended a Spring Festival get-together, and that responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned were present.

According to the report, Xu Jiataun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He extended holiday greetings to the intellectuals, spoke highly of their contributions to the economic and cultural development in the province and stressed the role of intellectuals in the work of reform and economic construction in the new year.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 13 February transmits a 2.5-minute item which reports that on 13 February the cadres, masses, intellectuals and PLA commanders and fighters throughout the province took part in varied activities to celebrate the Spring Festival. It reports that the provincial party committee and provincial government held a get-together in the morning, which was attended by Liu Shunyu and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission, and by Xu Jiataun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, Zhou Ze and other responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. Xu Jiataun spoke at the meeting, calling for efforts to do a good job in reform and other work, the report says.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 11 February transmits a 4-minute item which reports that the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council held a Spring Festival get-together for more than 400 model workers and advanced workers on 11 February. According to the report, leading comrades of the municipal party committee, the municipal people's congress, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC committee, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Jinhua, Zhang Chengzong and Song Richang attended the meeting.

Chen Guodong spoke at the meeting, stressing the leading role of the working class and pointing out that the intellectuals are a part of the working class and that their role should be brought into full play.

The same station at 2300 GMT on 12 February transmits a 1-minute item which reports that Chen Guodong, first secretary, Hu Lijiao, second secretary, and Zhong Min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, paid a visit to the Huadong Hospital in Shanghai on 12 February to extend holiday greetings to veteran cadres and other people hospitalized there.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 11 February transmits a 1-minute item which reports that on 10 February the Jiangxi Provincial Military District held a tea party for retired cadres, cadres waiting for assignments and surviving family members of deceased veteran cadres of the military district. According to the report, Bai Donggai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, and Xin Junjie, commander of the provincial military district, celebrated the Spring Festival together with more than 50 veteran cadres.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 12 February transmits a 1.5-minute item which reports that on 12 February Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Xin Junjie, commander of the provincial military district, and Song Changgeng, political commissar of the provincial military district, paid a visit to commanders and fighters of the ground force school [lu jun xue xiao 7120 6511 1331 2699], and that Bai Dongcai urged the commanders and fighters to carry forward the PLA's glorious tradition and be activists in promoting reforms.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 13 February transmits a 10-minute report with recorded portions on a Spring Festival get-together held by provincial and Nanchang City organizations on the morning of 13 February, the lunar new year's day. According to the report, the meeting was attended by more than 700 people representing provincial and city party and government organizations, workers, peasants, commercial, scientific, educational, literary and art, public health and physical culture organizations, PLA units, public security and judicial organs, overseas Chinese, Taiwan and Hong Kong compatriots, model workers and retired veteran cadres.

The report notes that present at the meeting were: Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Zhao Engyi, Xin Junjie, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Zhaorong, (Yu Xiance), (Bai Yongchun), and Hou Dean), of the provincial party committee; Liu Lunxiu and Fang Zhichun, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Ye Changgeng, Li Fangyuan and Xie Xianghuang, members of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Zhang Guozhen, Fang Qian, Liang Kaixuan and Zheng Xiaosian, of the provincial people's government; Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, He Shikun, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, Li Huafeng, Zhu Kaiquan, Ni Nanshan and Liu Jianhua, of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Song Changgeng, (Li Huiqing), (Yao Fude), (Guo Zhen), (Yu Heng), Wang Zhenting, (Chen Yi), (Li Yanlin), (Wang Yiping), (Zhang Zongkang), (Gu Yaojin), (Chen Yuzhou), Lu Mingqing, (Liu Lianhui) and (Xie Rui), of the provincial military district; (Wang Zemin), of the organization department of the provincial party committee; (Wang Qin), of the provincial discipline inspection commission; and Wang Xianwen and others of the Nanchang City Party Committee.

According to the report, the meeting was presided over by Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial party committee. In a recorded speech, Zhao Zengyi dwells on the reform of government departments.

The same broadcast also carries a 5-minute report on visits paid by provincial and Nanchang City party and government leaders to a school, newspaper radio station, television station, power station, bus company, construction site, fire brigade, department store, food market and rural commune on the afternoon of 13 February to celebrate the Spring Festival together with workers, peasants, intellectuals and public security personnel.

According to the report, Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, visited the Jiangxi Teachers College; Zhao Zengyi, Xin Junjie, Lian Kaixuan, Lai Shaoyao, Li Huafeng and (Zhang Wanhai) visited the Nanchang power station; Xu Qin and (Bai Yongchun) visited the JIANGXI RIBAO, the Jiangxi People's Broadcasting Station and the Jiangxi Television Station; and Zhao Zhijian, Wang Zhaorong, (Yu Xiance), (Pei Dean), Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghua, Zhang Guozhen, Zhen Xiaoxian, (Xu Daolin), Lai Shaoyao, Shen Hanqing, He Shikun, Lu Xiaopeng, Li Huafeng, Liu Jianhua, (Zhang Wanhai), (Zhuo Tongqing), (Wang Hanying), (Fang Gui) and (Yao Xizhong) visited other grassroots units.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 February transmits a 9.5-minute report with recorded portions on a Spring Festival get-together attended by party, government and military leaders and people from the various circles on the morning of 13 February. The report notes that 356 people were present at the meeting.

According to the report, party, government and military leaders present were: Yan Youmin, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Yuan Zhen, Lan Ganting, Liu Lianmin, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, Li Shinong, Zhang Kaifan, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Li Guangtao, Chen Yuanliang, Zhao Kai, Hou Yong, Meng Jiaqin, Wei Xinyi, Huang Yu, Yang Jike, Guo Tixiang, Meng Fulin, Hu Tan, Zhu Nong, Fang Shiliang, Wang Zenong, Pan Ezhang, Liu Zhengwen, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting, Hu Xiguang, Xiong Yukun, (Wang Feng), (Li Chuhe), (Huang Mingshan), (Zheng Yuzhong), (Wei Jingcheng), (Wu Zhi), (Zhu Zongxing), Zheng Rui and Wei Anmin.

Also present at the meeting, the report notes, were Yang Haibo and Yang Yongliang, alternate members of the CPC Central Committee; responsible persons of the provincial people's court and procuratorate; delegates to the 12th Party Congress; deputies to the NPC; members of the CPPCC National Committee; provincial comrades of democratic parties, mass organizations, provincial departments and institutions of higher education; and representatives of various circles.

According to the report, Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting, and Yan Youmin, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech.

CSO: 4005/475

PARTY AND STATE

HARBIN MUNICIPAL COURT EXPANDS ACTIVITIES ON JUDICATURE

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 1

/News Report by Yang Xuewen /2799 1311 2429/: "Actively Propagate Legal System, Expand Effects of Judicature, Municipal and District Courts Seriously Unfold Activities on Judicial Suggestions"

/Text/ Statistics indicate that up to the present, municipal and district people's courts in processing cases have made some 350 suggestions in various forms to concerned departments and made a positive impact on improving the management of enterprises.

In December last year, criminal justice of the municipal court put on trial the robbery and larceny cases involving Hu Fuqiang /5170 0265 3068/ and others. It was discovered in the process that security guards of some units slept on the job, some units violated cash control system and thus created opportunity for Hu and others. The prosecutors instantly sent judicial notice to the Second Bureau of Commerce, Municipal Cooperative and Bureau of Education in Nangang and Xiangfang districts, and assisted those units in making improvement. In processing economic criminal cases, Daowai district discovered the ideological paralysis of some leadership and chaos of management system which created opportunity for economic crimes. In October last year, they invited responsible personnel of the Daoqai Native Product and Sundry Store, Daowai branch of the Municipal Procurement Company and Municipal Animal Feed Company where economic crimes had taken place for conference in the court, during which, in connection with reality, they analyzed the methods employed in economic crimes and made suggestions for correction in the management of enterprises and achieved good result.

9507

CSO: 4005/427

PARTY AND STATE

EDUCATION FOR HARBIN PARTY MEMBERS URGED

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 3

/Commentary by Jie Ping /3381 1627/: "We Should Make New Contribution to the Party's Great Tasks"

/Text/ The glorious 1983 is the first year of a new situation created by the comprehensive start of the socialist modernization decided in the 12th Party Congress; it is also the first year the new constitution is to be put into practice, and the first year to launch a struggle for the nation's lasting peace and prosperity. In this new year, 130,000 communist party members on various fronts must devote themselves to socialist modernization, keep their spirit up, be steadfast, take up the responsibility, wage a struggle and score new achievement and make new contribution to the great cause of our party.

At present, the Harbin rank and file party members in the mainstream is good, full of fighting ability. However, due to the lingering evil of a decade's internal turmoil as well as the growth of exploitative class ideology under new circumstances, some communist ideals and beliefs in our party are wearing thin and regressive thought becoming serious and individualism on the increase; some party members lack party concept, are lax in their thought and discipline, even allow themselves floating along with the tide losing their foothold and mixing with the general populace; some party members violate law and discipline, corrupt and degenerate, and find themselves on the way to crimes. These manifestations indicate that there do exist "three impurities" in our party and underscores the necessity and urgency to strengthen party members' education, raising their political consciousness. Therefore, party organizations at every level must emphasize party member's education and tackle it as an important task. The 12th Party Congress summons the whole party to make an effort in building the party as a strong nucleus of socialist modernization. It is not only a great goal for building party organization, but also a great goal for the party's ideological construction. To strengthen party members' education is to apply the new party constitution through which the party members will learn the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, the communist ideology, party line, principles and policies. It is the education of the party's basic knowledge and standard of communist party members, laying a good foundation of ideological work for the party's rectification which will be launched by stages this year.

In this new and great historical period, the communist party shoulders the glorious mission to open up, with fighting spirit of revolution, the new territory, new technology and new experience of socialist modernization unprecedented in human history, to eliminate difficulties and to fight for new victories. The party expects and demands all of us communist party members to serve as pioneering models in production, work, study, and socialist life. Therefore, we must treasure the honorable designation of a party member, exert ourselves to study the new party constitution and use the new party constitution and regulations and party members' standards as a mirror to make sure that we meet the standard and find out the future direction, actively fight to be a qualified party member. By so doing, we will not fail the ardent expectation of the party organization and in accomplishing the historical mission entrusted to us by the party.

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CSO: 4005/427

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG EDITORIAL STRESSES UNITED FRONT WORK

SK170942 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Great Prospects for the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference"]

[Text] The fifth session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee has successfully concluded. Let us warmly congratulate the successful conclusion of the session.

The session studied and implemented the guidelines of the National People's Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. It was a session of unity. The session discussed ways for creating a new situation in our province's socialist construction and CPPCC work. The session suggested ways and means for carrying out reforms in all fields and will exert a profound and far-reaching influence on our province's four modernizations, united front work and CPPCC work.

Since the third plenum, our province has made much progress in united front work and the work of CPPCC organizations at all levels. In the service of the three great tasks for the new period, the work is progressing even better. Achievements are more and more remarkable each year, a new situation has emerged and new experiences have been accumulated. It is one of the best periods since the PRC's founding. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: An active situation, which has brilliant prospects for accomplishing a lot, is emerging.

Practice shows: United front still is important magic weapon for the people of all nationalities for unity and militancy and for building and uniting the motherland.

The CPPCC will further play an important role in the country's political and social life, in external friendship activities, in socialist modernization and in the struggle for the state's unity and solidarity.

Under the leadership of the CPC, the CPPCC, with an extensively representative nature, is a patriotic organization of united front work. The CPPCC adheres to the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," and strengthens cooperation with all democratic parties, nonparty personages and nonparty patriotic friends. That is the basic reason why united front work and the CPPCC work have been successfully carried out.

The vast majority of the CPPCC members are intellectuals and some are specialists and scholars. The CPPCC is a galaxy of talent. Therefore, CPPCC organizations at all levels should bring their roles and functions into full play. Efforts should be made to take various measures for bringing the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision into full play.

At present, our country is comprehensively conducting reforms of historic significance in the economic, political, cultural and social spheres. All CPPCC members should be organized and act as masters to bring their functions into play in the revolution and to help the work of party committees and governments at all levels.

Further efforts should be made to implement the policy, to readjust the relationship among all fields of the united front, fully arouse the enthusiasm of all fronts and make concerted efforts to successfully build the two big civilizations.

Our province, located on the border and with five big capital construction projects, has specific significance.

At present, some comrades have insufficient understanding about the protracted nature and significance of united front work and CPPCC work in the new period, preventing the work from making progress. So party committees at all levels should further strengthen publicity on the significance of united front work and CPPCC work in the new period, thoroughly reeducate party members and cadres with the theory and principle of the united front and continue to eliminate the influence of the leftist ideology so as to enable those comrades' understanding to accord with the demands of the theory and principle of the party Central Committee.

At the same time, we should attend to and support CPPCC work, conscientiously create conditions and take specific measures to bring the initiative and enthusiasm of the CPPCC organizations into play and pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone to better implement the new charter of the CPPCC and to create a new situation in our province's CPPCC work.

We deeply believe that under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee and through a thorough study and the implementation of the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, our province will create a new situation in united front work and in CPPCC work.

CSO: 4005/475

PARTY AND STATE

IMPORTANCE OF MEETINGS ON DEMOCRATIC LIFE STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 4

/Article by Xiong Yongnian /3574 3057 1628/: "Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Perseveres in Holding Well Democratic Life Meetings on Schedule and Practices Seriously Criticism and Self-Criticism"

/Text/ Beijing Municipal CPC Committee perseveres in holding well democratic life meetings, accepts the supervision of the masses within and outside the party, and practices seriously criticism and self-criticism, all of which play a beneficial role in improving and strengthening the leadership of the Party.

For the past 2 years, in accordance with the "Guiding Principles," the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee has held democratic life meetings at least every 6 months in addition to the individual participation of its members in the regular organization activities of the branches and groups to which they belong. The duration of the meetings are 2 to 4 half-days. There is a key issue discussed each time and notice is given about 10 days ahead. Generally, except those who are sick and ask for leave, the standing members participated on time. With an earnest and serious attitude toward the meetings, the first secretary, Duan Junyi, always takes the lead in speaking and carrying out self-criticism. The members who participate in the meetings also lay bare their thoughts and have hear-to-heart talks.

The democratic life meetings of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee put the solution of problems which have occurred in the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies first. In early March, 1981, after studying the No 1 document issued by the CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held a life meeting to examine some problems caused by "lack of unity" of its leading body in the preceding period, such as not exerting the implementation of the line, principles and policies adopted by the party since its 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee held in December of 1978--especially the demonstration of difference in understanding among the standing members to the directives of the four principles on the building of the capital by the Secretariat of the Central Committee. After serious study and discussion, everyone reached an identical view that they must be in political unity with the Central Committee unconditionally. Toward this point, everyone must be highly principled and conscientious without the slightest carelessness.

Setting right the style of the Party is an important content in the life meeting of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. On the 9th and 10th of May, 1982, according to the requirement of a circular of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Municipal Committee held an enlarged life meeting with its standing members to examine the education of their children. All comrades made a report and a self-examination of deficiency. Three comrades made serious and earnest self-criticisms and learned lessons from their children's wrong doing in economic activity and participation in fights. (The children have been educated and their cases concluded.) Everyone held that the cadres' assuming conscientiously the responsibility for educating their children is a great matter connected with the healthy growth of the next generation and the correction of the style of the party, and that whoever slacks in his effort toward this end is irresponsible to the party and the people and his party spirit is not pure. Under the guidance of the Municipal CPC Committee, the party committees (or leading party groups) of the units at the ward, county and bureau levels of Beijing held widespread life meetings, examined in earnest the education of the children and studied measures to strengthen education.

Brought along and led by the Municipal CPC Committee, party committees (or leading party groups) of the units at the levels of ward, county and bureau of Beijing extensively upheld a system of democratic life meetings. Most of the units held the meetings seriously, stressing the solution of one or two problems at a time. For instance, the party committee of the Beijing Railway Bureau convened several life meetings to handle the problems of a few leading cadres' activities in seeking personal privilege, which were reported by the masses. Four cadres of the bureau and office levels were strictly criticized for their back-door arrangement of their children's entrance to the "21 July" College or jobs in the organs of the Bureau. They all conducted self-examinations of their wrong doing at the meetings. The children of these four cadres were sent back. The meeting also examined the problem of the use of cars allotted for work by leading cadres for personal use. Aiming at the problems of party work style, the party committee adopted 14 regulations and mobilized party members to supervise their implementation. The feedback from the masses were very positive.

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CSO: 4005/442

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES URGED TO BE ACTIVE IN ORGANIZATION LIFE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 4

/Article: "Leading Cadres of the Party Must Lead Well the Double Organizational Life"/

/Text/ In the recent 2 years, according to the requirement of the "Guiding Principles," most of the Standing Committees of the party committees (or leading party groups) above the county level held democratic life meetings, and a great majority of leading cadres also participated individually in the organizational life of the branches or groups to which they belong. Practice has shown that the party leading cadres' good leadership of the double organizational life plays an important role in enhancing the consciousness for carrying out the party's line, principles and policies; in strengthening the unity of the leadership core; in developing further inner-party democracy; and in setting unhealthy phenomena right. But until now, there are still some leading comrades in certain units who lack understanding and a high degree of consciousness. They use various excuses to prevent meetings from being held on time, a few of them even fail to hold meetings for a long time; some of them, with a perfunctory attitude, do not hold good meetings, the worse ones even go through the motions and do not practice criticism and self-criticism frankly and sincerely; some leading comrades could not act as a common Party member to participate promptly in the organizational life meeting held by the branches and groups to which they belong.

The party leading cadres' good leadership of the double organizational life is an important link to enhancing party building as well as an important measure in strengthening and improving the party's leadership. The leading cadres of the party shoulder certain responsibilities of leadership and exercise certain powers so that their thinking and their style of work have an important bearing on the interests of the Party and the people. It is highly necessary for them to lead a strict organizational life, to be supervised by the organization of the party and the masses within and outside the party. It is wrong to think that the organizational life of the party is a matter of little importance and its participation is only a matter of the common party members and not that of the leading cadres. In our party, "there should be no privileged party members who do not participate in the regular activities of the party organization and do not accept supervision by the masses inside and outside the party." Any party member, whenever he considers

himself to be privileged, will begin to make mistakes; if he doesn't correct himself, he will make serious mistakes. There are so many examples already that it is worth paying special attention.

According to the provisions of the Central Committee and the upper level party committees, party committees (or leading party groups) at all levels must conscientiously hold democratic life meetings on time, persevere in it and form it as a system. The democratic life meetings of the party should start from the actual situation of the leading body, take the Party Constitution and the "Guiding Principles" as criteria and hold serious examination of the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies as its main content. Motivated by the desire to have higher degrees of responsibility to the party and the people, everyone should practice seriously criticism and self-criticism; set strict demands on oneself and practice self-criticism more; treat comrades with sincerity, helping them enthusiastically. One must be serious about the problems expressed in the organizational life meetings, prompted measures have to be taken in order to correct them with earnest action and not merely with words.

If the party leading cadres' good leadership of the double organizational life can be taken as an example to the lower organizations and their cadres, it will cause the entire party to lead a strict organizational life, strengthening further the fighting power of the party; and develop the communist party members' role of being vanguards and models. This would have incalculable significance in the building of a strong core within our party in leading the cause of socialist modernization.

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PARTY AND STATE

'HEILONGJIANG RIBAO' EDITORIAL ON CORROSIVE IDEAS

SK191254 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Profound Lesson"]

[Text] The crime committed by Zhang Jiwei and the mistakes committed by comrades Zhang Mingxuan and Zhang Chengguo have given us an extremely profound lesson. This has reflected the seriousness of the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas under the new historical conditions. Meanwhile, this has told us that if leading cadres use their powers to seek special treatment for their children and, worse still, give unprincipled protection to their children's crimes regardless of party discipline and state laws, not only the revolutionary cause but also their children and themselves will be damaged. Lessons drawn from others' mistakes should never be ignored.

Lessons drawn from the Zhang Jiwei case can be listed as many items. A basic item is: under the new historical conditions, it is necessary to seriously and resolutely preserve the purity of communism of party members. The ideological level and political awareness of party members should never be lowered and, above all party members should not be corrupted by bourgeois ideas.

Although class struggle has not been a major contradiction since the elimination of the exploiting class, class struggle will still exist for a long time in a specific scope and will probably become more acute under certain conditions due to some domestic factors and international influences. As for the various kinds of sabotage conducted by people who are hostile to socialism in the spheres of politics, economics, ideology and culture as well as social livelihood, we must maintain sharp vigilance and wage effective struggle against them. It is also necessary to check corrosive bourgeois ideas and life styles, vestiges of the ideology of feudalism and malpractices of every hue. We should not be confused and insensitive, still less associate with evil trends.

The principle of increasing economic contacts with foreign countries and stimulating our domestic economy will not be changed. Party members should emancipate their mind, boldly carry out reforms and set an example in observing this principle. However, in the course of relaxing policy restrictions and engaging in the economic activities which are permitted by policies, they should always bear in mind that they are party members. It is never permissible to use powers to seek personal privilege, engage in corruption and accept bribes,

like Zhang Jiwei did. This is not tolerated by party discipline and state laws. A party member who has committed such crimes is not qualified to be a party member. He who forsakes the party spirit and principle, seeks advantages for his relatives and friends and seriously infringes on the interests of the party and the masses, like Comrades Zhang Mingxuan and Zhang Chengguo did, is also not qualified to be a party member.

Most of the people who violate laws and discipline have their subterfuges. But such persons should know from the activities engaged in by them, whether they have gained remuneration through legal ways, or gained ill-gotten wealth at the expense of other persons, collectives and the state. If they say that they do not know, then they are not honest. Our party discipline and state laws are strict and impartial and there are regulations for our work to follow. But, sometimes, once we are met with the "net of favorable relations," these disciplines, laws and regulations will not work. Worse still, this net often connects with the powers of some individuals. Many mistakes and malpractices are covered by this net. From the Zhang Jiwei case, we can clearly see the role of this net. Why is it extremely difficult to investigate and handle law violations? One reason is many cases are covered by the "net of favorable relations," and the other reason is the persons concerned feign ignorance and refuse to be honest. Because such people have a guilty conscience, their crimes and malpractices will be revealed sooner or later.

As party members and revolutionary comrades, we should remember, not forget, righteousness the moment we see something profitable. So far as communist party members are concerned, this "righteousness" is communism which we should struggle for all our life. Zhang Jiwei was not a evildoer originally. Because he forgot righteousness the moment he saw something profitable, and because he had no lofty goal and attempted to gain a large amount of money, he degenerated into a criminal step by step. As veteran party members who joined the party more than 30 years ago, Comrades Zhang Mingxuan and Zhang Chengguo have gone so far as to use their powers and positions to make it convenient for Zhang Jiwei to commit a criminal offense. These two persons have also forgotten "righteousness," and this cannot but make us ponder.

The Zhang Jiwei case is a negative example which may serve as a lesson. In line with the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the new Constitution, party organizations at all levels should use this lesson to conduct a specific education on opposing the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas among all party members. CPC committees at or above county level should respectively hold a meeting on the party's livelihood to seriously and conscientiously inspect party members' ideology, work and workstyle in light of the Zhang Jiwei case. In line with the demands of the new Constitution and the "guiding principles," party members should accurately exercise the powers entrusted them by the party and the people and voluntarily accept the supervision of party organizations and the masses. Not only should they set strict demands on themselves and preserve the purity of communism, but also urge their children and relatives to be qualified leaders of the new period.

Since the beginning of 1982, our province has already scored great achievements in waging struggle against serious economic crimes. Now more than 11,000 economic criminal cases have been cracked of which, the handling of 7,000 cases is finished and many other cases are being handled after being investigated. We should advance on the crest of a victory. Effort should be made to finish all the major cases revealed in 1982 by the end of June this year. The masses should be mobilized to accurately expose persons who have committed serious crimes. We should draw distinctions in accordance with the relevant policies and clearly understand the policies. We should, in line with typical cases, conduct education on opposing corruption among large numbers of party members. The struggle against corrosive ideas will last for a long time. This struggle is an important guarantee for the smooth development of the four modernizations. We should make up our mind to carry out this struggle through to the end.

CSO: 4005/475

PARTY AND STATE

TASKS SET FOR STRIKING ECONOMIC CRIMES IN LIAONING

SK060735 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] To develop the struggle of dealing blows to serious economic crimes in a more thorough and extensive manner and to carry this struggle through to the end, the provincial CPC committee recently set forth four tasks for this year.

1. Further strengthen the leadership over the struggle. CPC committees at or above the county level should regard the struggle against economic crimes as an important task for upholding the socialist road and ensuring the modernization drive. They should list the struggle as an item on their daily agenda and conduct investigations and make arrangements at regular intervals. Departments at the provincial, city, prefectural and county levels should pay special attention to the struggle and should not slacken their leadership over it on the excuse of carrying out organizational reforms.
2. Continue to crack down on major and appalling cases. As for the major and appalling cases in the provincial, city, prefectural and county levels, which were put on file for investigation in 1982 and have not been closed as yet, it is necessary to work out plans to close them by stages and concentrate efforts on investigations so as to complete all of them by March or April of this year. The system of holding leaders responsible for the handling of cases should be resolutely implemented. In particular, as for the key cases in which leading cadres are involved and which have been delayed for a long time, leading comrades of CPC committees should engage in the work personally and adopt effective and energetic measures so as to accelerate the handling of such cases and to ensure quality in this regard.
3. Closely integrate the struggle against economic crimes with the consolidation of party organizations and party workstyle. At the units that are carrying out enterprise readjustment and consolidating party organizations on a trial basis, the work of dealing blows to economic crimes and correcting malpractices should be included as a task in the consolidation of party organizations and should be brought under unified planning. Leading party groups and discipline inspection departments at all levels should continually and resolutely check the malpractices among party members and cadres in building and distributing houses,

in changing rural domicile into an urban one and in making arrangements for their children. Those who run counter to the policies and violate laws and disciplines should be strictly punished, never leaving their cases unsettled.

4. Strengthen and stabilize the case-handling ranks. To meet the needs of the struggle, the provincial CPC committee has already decided to change the temporary organs in charge of cracking down on economic crimes at the provincial, city, prefectural and county levels to permanent organs. After being consolidated and strengthened, the existing case-handling ranks should be held unchanged for a 1-year period.

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PARTY AND STATE

XU JIATUN ON ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM IN JIANGSU

OW240835 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] At a meeting of prefectural, city and county party committee secretaries held by the provincial party committee on 3 February, Comrade Xu Jiatun, on behalf of the provincial party committee, gave instructions on the reforms being undertaken by Jiangsu Province in five respects this year:

--Reform of party and government organizations. This is an important step for carrying out an all-around reform. We should complete the organizational reform of prefectures and cities before the end of September 1983. With the approval of the State Council, Jiangsu Province will implement the leading system of cities exercising jurisdiction over surrounding counties and of provincial authorities not being directly responsible for province-owned enterprises in accordance with the demand set by the party Central Committee. Beginning on 1 March, we will work under the new system of cities exercising jurisdiction over surrounding counties. The reform of party and government organizations at the county level will be carried out during the winter and next year. No changes will be made within them before September of this year. Comrades of county and district party committees should concentrate on economic and other work. While organizational reforms are being carried out at the provincial, prefectural and city levels, the county party committees should especially strive to actively and independently do their work well. All prefectures and cities should set up leading groups to direct production and concentrate on economic work. Various provincial departments and bureaus concerned, as well as various prefectural and city departments concerned should have special persons handling economic work. There must be some individuals who handle questions addressed by the lower levels. We must prevent a phenomenon of no one taking responsibility.

We should make a good start at present in implementing the new system of cities exercising jurisdiction over surrounding counties. In particular, we should pay attention to three things:

1. The new city party committees should make overall plans and arrangements and consider all of the factors. They should do the work in urban and rural areas well. Particularly, they should pay attention to never blackening their leadership over the work in the countryside. While having their feet

firmly planted in the cities, they should keep the rural areas in view. Either the No 1 man or the No 2 man of a city party committee should specially take charge of agriculture. They should adhere to the principle of a simplified administration and improved cadre ranks and keep the powerfulness and continuity of the original agricultural command system. At the same time, they should boldly let county party committees work independently.

2. We should not rashly change the existing rational relations between economic combination and cooperation. We should not upset the existing agricultural water management system.

3. We should pay attention to strengthening unity. New cadres and old cadres should respect, learn from and unite with each other: this should also be true of prefectural and city cadres, and city and county cadres.

--Reforms in rural areas. In this year, we should seriously do a good job in reforming the economic system, economic structure and farming techniques. While continuing to stabilize, improve and perfect the system of responsibility for agricultural production, we should particularly give priority to separating administration from people's communes and advance the all-around reforms in rural areas into a new stage. The provincial party committee demands that all counties conduct experiments on separating administration from communes at selected localities before summer harvesting, and to successively began the separation in the second half of this year. In the course of reforming the supply and marketing cooperatives, we should not only restore the "three characteristics" ["san xing" 0005 1840]. We should also deal with the question concerning the reform of their operations. During the reforms in rural areas, great care must be taken not to unreasonably increase peasants' burdens.

--Reform of industrial and mining enterprises. Large enterprises should primarily learn from and popularize the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. Medium-sized state enterprises should do a good job in substituting taxes paid to the state for profits delivered to the state. Small enterprises should practice the system of contracted responsibility so that they are owned by the state and collectively managed, pay taxes to the state and assume sole responsibility for their own profits or losses. Enterprises should implement the system of economic responsibility with contracts at its core. There are a large number of medium-sized and small enterprises scattered throughout our province. We should make great efforts to successfully reform the medium-sized and small enterprises and take a fairly big stride in their reform.

--Reform of the urban-rural circulation system. The situation under which urban and rural areas were separated--one area separated from another and circulation channels limited and hindered by red tape--must be replaced by a new system under which urban and rural areas are closely related, commercial goods are diverse and circulation channels are wide open without hindrance. All kinds of operations of different economic values should be allowed to coexist. In the rural areas, efforts must be exerted so that the reform of the supply and marketing system will be completed before the end of this year, and peasants should be allowed to engage in trade and sell their goods far away from their home towns. In cities, the contract system should be actively encouraged in the commercial sector, particularly in the food and service businesses.

--Reforms in other circles. The most basic requirement in carrying out reforms in the scientific, educational, cultural, health and sports spheres should be the abolition of the system under which an intellectual working for one department is not allowed to render his service at another unit. This reform is necessary in order to change the irrational situation in which many intellectuals cannot use what they learned and to clear the way so that people knowledgeable in science and technology can serve economic construction. This reform is also meant to facilitate the rational mobility among intellectuals so they can earn what they deserve through their service as well as through what they know. Egalitarian practices must also be eliminated in the scientific, educational, cultural, health and sports circles.

CSO: 4005/475

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES CADRES MEETING

OW241435 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpts] In his important speech on the four modernizations and the question of reform, a leading comrade of the central authorities, on behalf of the party Central Committee, set an historic task for the whole party and the people throughout the country in carrying out reforms in an all-round and systematic way. We must resolutely carry out this task, attach importance to investigation and study and do a good job of planning.

Comrade Xiang Nan made these remarks at a meeting of leading office cadres in the province and Fuzhou City.

The Fujian Provincial Party Committee held the meeting of leading office cadres, at or above department (or bureau) level, at the Xihu Theater in Fuzhou on the morning of 9 February. At the meeting, Huang Ming, director of the provincial party committee propaganda department, conveyed an important speech by the leading comrade of the central authorities at the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members. Then, Xiang Nan addressed the meeting.

Xiang Nan said: The important speech by the leading comrade of the central authorities is a major document guiding our work in 1983 and the next few years. The ongoing reforms mean that we are to free ourselves from the influence of all foreign patterns, not suited to China's conditions, and to follow our own road all the way. After setting right its guiding ideology, the party Central Committee, in a timely fashion, raised the question of reform and clearly explained the relationship between the four modernizations and reform, thus finding a way for us to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. That is, while building material civilization, we must strive to build spiritual civilization. In doing so, we must reform our systems and carry out technical transformation for a fairly long time to come.

Comrade Xiang Nan set the following requirements for implementing the guidelines laid down in the speech by the leading comrade of the central authorities:

1. We must conscientiously study and resolutely implement the speech. In connection with our study of the 12th Party Congress' documents, we must, above all, conscientiously study the instructions on reform issued by Comrades Yaobang and Xiaoping, as well as by other leading comrades of the party Central Committee.

2. We must work out plans and carry them out by stages. All departments, areas and units must not carry out reforms only for a while or rush headlong into mass action in this regard. Instead, they must carry out reforms in an effective and systematic way.

3. The top leaders of all departments, areas and units should personally make investigation and study and should go to basic units to do so. Without investigation, one just cannot have any views on reform or map out any plans in this regard.

In conclusion, Comrade Xiang Nan said: Our current reform of the administrative structure is now in the process of cooperation between new and old cadres and the succession of the old by the new. We hope that old comrades will do more work and enthusiastically support new cadres in carrying out reforms and doing their work well.

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PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG AT 14 FEBRUARY SPRING MEETING

OW161040 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] The Shanghai literary and art circles held a Spring Festival gathering at the literary and art hall on 14 February with 1,200 people attending. Present were leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Xia Zengnong and Chen Yi; and well-known figures in the Shanghai literary and art circles He Luting, (Li Zhiming), (Zhong Daoyang), (Luo Tufeng), (Lang Yaunda), Zhang Junxiang, Yan Xuefen, (Zhang Leping), (Lang Qinyan), (Meng Bo), (Li Taicheng) and Du Qian. Also present were Kong Luoxun, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Writers Association, now in Shanghai; PLA writer Bai Hua and others.

(Wu Cheng) presided over the gathering.

Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal CPC committee, spoke. He said: There have been great improvements in all areas in the Shanghai literary and art circles in the past year. Literary and art circles in Shanghai also began structural reform early.

Hu Lijiao said: Structural reform must be in keeping with the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work. Most importantly, it must produce results and talented people. In the new year, he continued, we must redouble our efforts in moving toward reform. We must respond to Comrade Zhao Ziyang's call in his Spring Festival greetings and carry out reform in the economic and other fields in an all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly manner. We must carry out the reform by proceeding from realities in a guided and gradual way and proceed in groups and by stages on a trial basis. We should not take a wait-and-see attitude and do nothing, nor should we do everything at once and seek uniformity in everything. In the new year, the literary and art circles must closely unite, strive to attain a yet higher goal and make preparations for a successful convening of the third Shanghai literary and art congress as soon as possible.

A splendid entertainment program was presented by some of the writers and artists attending the gathering.

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PARTY AND STATE

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR GAO HONG HELD IN HEFEI

OW250236 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for Gao Hong, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee and deputy secretary of the leading party group of the same committee, was held at the Hefei funeral parlor on the afternoon of 31 February.

Wreaths were sent to the meeting by the CPPCC national committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and other units.

Responsible comrades of the province and Hefei City sent wreaths to the meeting.

Wreaths were also sent by Tan Zhenlin, Zhang Jingfu, Huang Zhen, Li Buxin, Xiang Nan, Wei Wenbo, Su Yiran, Wang Daohan, Niu Shucui, Li Renzhi, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Zhou Yibing, Lu Xuebin and Yan Guang.

Responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Hefei City party committee and the city people's government attended the memorial meeting, including Yan Youmin, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, (Su Hua), Yuan Zhen, Liu Lianmin, Cheng Guanghua, (Wang Yizhao), (Shi Jinjie), Li Shinong, Zhang Kaifan, Ma Changyan, Ying Yiquan, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Li Guangtao, Hou Yong, Meng Jiaqin, Wei Xinyi, Huang Yu, Hu Tan, Su Yu, Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Chai Dengbang, Pan Ezhang, Liu Zhengwen, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting, Hu Xiguang, Fang Xiangming, Zheng Rui and Wei Anmin.

Comrade Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

In his memorial speech at the meeting, Comrade Zhang Kaifan, adviser to the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, said: Comrade Gao Hong joined the revolutionary ranks in July 1938 and was admitted to the CPC in June 1940. After nationwide liberation, he successively served

as deputy director and then director of the policy research office of the northern Anhui area CPC committee, deputy secretary general and then secretary general of the provincial party committee, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, second secretary of the Wuhu Prefectural Party Committee, deputy secretary of the Hefei City Party Committee and deputy secretary of the Xuancheng Prefectural Party Committee. He devoted all his energies to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and socialist construction.

CSO: 4005/475

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING PLANS TO REFORM CADRE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SK250459 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] At the provincial enterprise consolidation conference which is now being held, our station reporter came to know that the provincial CPC committee and government have decided to try out reforms in the cadre management system at selected well-founded enterprises of various localities and departments.

In the course of carrying out experimental work, these enterprises first, may give leaders greater power in the management of cadres. In the days to come, all competent departments will be responsible for appointing and removing only party secretaries and directors of plants. In line with the requirements for cadres, party secretaries and directors of plants may select assistants and middle-level cadres by name. To keep abreast of the reform, the organizational and personnel affairs departments of the party committees of enterprises, on the basis of making full assessments on cadres, must prepare a namelist of alternate cadres in order to provide essential conditions for the reform. Directors of plants have the power to give rewards and punishments to cadres of their subordinate units in accordance with their work performance and the reward-punishment regulations prescribed by enterprises.

Second, selected enterprises may practice the system of fixing the terms of office. Generally, the terms of office of party secretaries and directors of plants will be 3 to 4 years. While in office, they must clearly understand their responsibilities to the state. Those who fulfill their responsibilities well must be cited, awarded and promoted. They may be reappointed or reelected. Those who incur losses for the state because of poor operations and ineffective management will be given economic sanctions or be dismissed from their posts. In regard to those who have completed their term of office and have not been reelected, efforts must be made to arrange proper jobs for them in line with their circumstances.

Third, selected enterprises may practice the floating technical personnel system. To give full rein to the role of engineers and technical workers and to solve the problem that assignments for technical workers are uneven and that they have not been able to put their learning to good use, enterprises are allowed to break with the practice of not allowing technical workers to be

transferred to other departments and units and may practice the floating technical personnel system. Engineers and technical workers are encouraged to work in small enterprises, collectively-owned enterprises or to work in remote and backward localities.

Fourth, enterprises must reform the personnel composition of party committees, as well as the organizational and propaganda departments. In the course of institutional reform this year, the province, and all cities and prefectures must pay attention to promoting engineers and technical personnel to leading posts of department directors, section chiefs and party committee secretaries in the party committees and organizational and propaganda departments of enterprises.

CSO: 4005/475

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGZHOU LAWYERS PERFORM VARIED SERVICES

OW251120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--The 50 lawyers in the Guangzhou Law Advisory Office provide varied services for the general public.

Most numerous are mediated civil cases. This office, which is one of the 11 offices in the city's urban and suburban areas, handled 330 civil cases in 1982. They mainly involved inheritance and rent, and most related to overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and foreigners.

With the help of lawyers, a compatriot in Hong Kong regained his house in Guangzhou which had been illegally occupied during the cultural revolution, and recovered the rent for those years. In a letter to the advisory office, he said the lawyers are "really upright in enforcing the law."

They also provide legal advice to individuals and act in civil lawsuits. In the past two years since the office was established, it has given legal advice on 5,000 occasions, in addition to helping write 400 legal documents for litigants.

The lawyers serve as advisers in foreign economic cooperation. The office's staff has participated in 43 cases involving the examination, drafting and signing of economic contracts with foreign companies. They helped resolve 16 cases concerning contracts and marine issues.

Acting as defense and appeal lawyers, they helped 77 accused persons. Either the prosecution's original demand for punishment was lessened or sentences were lightened on appeal. This accounted for 20 percent of all the accused in cases handled by the people's courts of the city in 1982.

This included an appeal by a murderer who was sentenced to death by the people's court of first instance. On appeal, the sentence was commuted to death with a two-year reprieve, on account of the fact that the criminal gave himself up to the police station. The death penalty with reprieve usually means a change into life imprisonment.

Chinese lawyers, said Zhong Jiaguang of the Guangzhou Law Advisory Office, are state functionaries, but they should base themselves on facts in court so as

to protect the legitimate rights of the accused. The law is the only yardstick in acting as advocates, he said.

A nominal amount is charged each time when answering legal enquiries. Other services are paid according to nationally unified charging standards. All payments for the services go to the office, not to the lawyers themselves.

There are now more than 2,000 law advisory offices staffed by 10,000 full- and spare-time lawyers throughout the country.

CSO: 4000/78

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG SCIENCE GROUP--In order to strengthen the leadership over the reform of scientific and technological education, the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee recently has set up a provincial leading group for scientific and technological education reform. The leading group, with Xue Ju as its head and Shang Jiangcai and Liu Yifu as its deputy heads, is composed of responsible comrades of the provincial planning committee, economic committee, agricultural committee and scientific and technical committee, the organization department of the provincial party committee, and the provincial personnel affairs bureau, education department and finance department. The leading group held its first meeting on 9 February. Present at the meeting were Chen Zuolin, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wu Zhiqun, vice governor of Zhejiang. The meeting explicitly pointed out the necessity to seriously implement the guidelines of the national conference on rural scientific and technological work and take the reform of rural scientific and technological education as a point of breakthrough for the reform of the scientific and technological education as a whole. The meeting also decided to conduct investigations and studies on such questions as the reform of the student enrollment of agricultural colleges and schools and the job assignments for their graduates, and the measures to encourage scientists and technicians to go to rural areas and grassroots units. [Excerpts] [OW240643 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 83 p 1]

LIAONING FESTIVITIES--According to our reporter (Wang Jizeng), this afternoon, the Liaoning Building and the Liaoning People's Theater in Shenyang City were in a jubilant atmosphere with the tea parties held there on the occasion of the Spring Festival, participated in by personages from various social circles. Attending the tea parties were members of the provincial CPPCC committee; personages from various democratic parties; veteran cadres on convalescence leave; middle-aged and aged intellectuals; scientific and technological personnel; model youths who had become experts by self-education; workers in charge of urban construction; representatives of outstanding service business; workers in charge of child care, youth guidance and family planning; representatives of minority nationalities and returned overseas Chinese, and compatriots from Taiwan. They happily got together to talk about old days and new, and pledged to make steady progress in implementing the reform program in 1983. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Guo Feng, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee respectively attended the parties to extend festive greetings to all participating comrades. [Text] [SK110152 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 83]

LIAONING PLA UNITS--On 7 and 8 February, the provincial and Shenyang City Spring Festival greetings team composed of Guo Feng, Li Huang, (Xia Suli), Xu Shaofu, Zhang Zhengde, [name indistinct], Zhang Xincun and Luo Dingfeng went to the leading organ of the PLA units stationed in Shenyang and PLA hospitals to extend greetings to commanders and fighters. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a warm speech at the welcome rally held by the Shenyang PLA units. He said: On the eve of the Spring Festival, we have come to bring you commanders and fighters stationed in Shenyang a generous gift--profound sentiments of friendship of the people throughout the province. Today, on behalf of the provincial and the Shenyang City Party Committees, people's congresses, governments and CPPCC committees and the people across the province, we extend festive greetings and heartfelt thanks to you for your support and assistance to our province's four modernization efforts. The greetings team was warmly welcomed wherever they went. Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, including Liu Zhenhua, Jiang Yonghui, Yuan Jun, (Gao Ke), Zhang Wu, (Cheng Zemin), Zeng Yongya, (Li Shaoyuan), (Luo Fengshan) and Ma Ying, and leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA Air Force, including Wang Yuhuai and Zhao Lantian, received all the comrades of the team. They talked about the close relations between the army and the civilians and pledged to score new achievements in supporting the army and cherishing the people. [Text] [SK090334 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 83]

XUZHOU LEADING GROUPS--Xuzhou City completed the consolidation of 137 grassroots level leading groups in 1982. During the consolidation, a spirit of reform was displayed and 154 outstanding middle-aged and young cadres were boldly promoted to leading posts at the grassroots level. As a result, the percentage of middle-aged and young cadres under 45 among the cadres has risen to 58.2 percent from 36.7 percent. The cadres with senior middle school or higher education now account for 53 percent as against 31.6 percent in the past. Cadres with specialized job titles now total 18.1 percent more than before. In the 137 units that have been consolidated, 71 specialized and technical persons now serve as plant directors or managers. They account for 51.8 percent of the total number of plant directors and managers. Since they assumed leading posts, many specialized and technical personnel have united the masses, pooled the wisdom and efforts of everyone, created a new situation and been praised by the masses. [Text] [OW181147 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 83]

HEILONGJIANG SANITATION WORKERS--"Better toil and deal with filth themselves for the cleanliness and beauty of all"--this is the common wish of all the deputies to the provincial commendation rally for advanced collectives and individuals from among urban environmental sanitation departments and parks. On 28 January, they issued a letter of proposal to staff members and workers in environmental sanitation departments and parks throughout the province urging them to struggle to make every rural center in the province a beautiful, clean and civilized modern city. During the rally, leading comrades including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junshen, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Luming, Hou Jie and Xiu Yunqing received all the deputies to the commendation rally. [Text] [SK230907 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 1]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENT PLACEMENT DISCUSSED

SK120725 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 3

[From "Problems and Exploration" column: "Where Should the Township Armed Forces Department be Installed?"]

[Text] [Begin editor's note] According to the provisions of the new constitution, rural people's communes will concert their system in which communes dominate all work and will establish a township people's government to share their administrative work. After this system reform, the issue on where the armed forces department should be installed draws the sharp attention of and discussions among the masses. Follows two different examples of pilot work done by the county and the district in this regard, which may be helpful. [End editor's note]

Daqing Township has Installed Its Armed Forces Department in Its Party Committee

The reasons for Daqing Township in Yuhong District of Shenyang City installing its armed forces department in its party committee are as follows:

1. It is favorable for the party committee to carry forward the fine tradition of exercising leadership over the armed forces. The armed forces department can concurrently serve as military department under the party committee. After the system reform, secretaries of party branches at township and village levels still can retain their positions as militia instructors and political. The party committee can exercise direct leadership over the militia work and sponsor military meetings in a regular manner, which fully reflect the party's unified leadership over the militia work. Installing the armed forces department in the township party committee helps the department not only in doing a good job in advisory work, but also in establishing close ties with grassroots-level party organizations;
2. After the system reform, it is good for the armed forces department to coordinate its work with the CYL Committee, the Women's Federation and the propaganda department because they are still under the township party committee, and good for the department to achieve coordination in launching campaigns and in building up the armed forces;
3. Since militia work should closely follow the central tasks of the party, installing the armed forces department in the township party committee is for the department in discerning in a timely manner the

party's central tasks and demands so as to better mobilize militiamen to implement the party guidelines and policies and to make contributions to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Xiongguantun Township Has Installed the Armed Forces Department in Its Government

The reasons for Xiongguantun Township in Tieling County installing the armed forces department in its government are as follows:

1. In accordance with the new constitution, militia units are apparently regarded as the armed forces of the state and as military organs. So, the armed forces department should be one of the government's organizations;
2. Installing the armed forces department in the government is favorable for the department's carrying out militia work. After the system reform, the township party committee will concentrate on its organizational and ideological construction and on implementing the guidelines and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee for each period, the people's communes will concentrate on industrial and agricultural production and on engaging in a diversified economy and developing the economy, and the township people's government will concentrate on administrative work and on conducting management of money and materials. In this way, the armed forces department can make arrangements for militia work by its subordinate units along with that of the government. It is not only helpful for a township in saving funds, manpower and materials involved in militia activities and solving some practical problems, but also useful in giving full scope to the backbone role of militiamen under the leadership of the government; and,
3. Installing the armed forces department in the township government will by no means weaken the party's leadership over the militia work, but just reflects the administrative leading system of dividing labor with individual responsibility, which is in conformity with the party's collective leadership. As for key issues concerning militia building, it is still necessary to adopt resolutions through discussions at the township party committee's session with the participation of directors of the armed forces departments.

CSO: 4005/497

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YANG YICHEN AT SUPPORT-ARMY ANNIVERSARY

SK120758 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Excerpts] More than 6,000 representatives from various social circles of Harbin City and the province and PLA commanders and fighters ceremoniously held a meeting this afternoon to mark the 40th anniversary of the campaign initiated in Yanan in regard to supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families, as well as supporting the government and cherishing the people.

During the tough days of the war of resisting Japan 40 years ago, the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao issued a call in Yanan on supporting the government and cherishing the people, as well as on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families. Thus, the people's government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region and the eighth route army's corps that stayed behind for garrison and liaison duty launched a monthly campaign in a big way in this regard and then, the campaign spread into every revolutionary base.

Over the past years, the fine tradition developed in the campaign has constantly constituted a vital guarantee for our country's successes in both revolution and construction. Our province has also maintained stable, friendly relations between the army and the people since we began to follow the tradition and has passed on the tradition from generation to generation. Today, the army and civilians of Harbin City and the province concurrently sponsored ceremonies at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall, the Harbin City Workers' Cultural Palace, the City Youth Palace and at the theater of the Drama Institute to mark the 40th anniversary of the campaign initiated in Yanan, with their central meeting site at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the party, government and army organs in Harbin and the province, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Zhao Xingyuan, Xie Yunqing, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Bai Qing, Wei Zhimin, Wang Jun, Wang Jinling, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, (Wang Hao), (Xu Jianmin), (Yang Xitong), (Tang Linghuan), (Zhao Xili), (Jian Ju), (Lin Guangsheng),

(Tang Rujin), (Wu Wendou), (Wei Jianping), (Yao Xirong), (Zhang Ping), (Liu Baozheng), (Wang Zhongqi) and (He Danping); responsible comrades from departments concerned; commanders and fighters from the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed locally; cadres and policemen from the provincial armed police forces; representatives from the social circles Harbin City and the province; family members of martyrs and servicemen; veteran Red armymen and cadres; representatives of disabled, retired and demobilized army men; and representatives of advanced units and individuals emerging in the campaign. They happily got together to mark the anniversary and to extend festive greetings and representatives of advanced units and individuals emerging in the campaign. They happily got together to mark the anniversary and to extend festive greetings and pledged to carry out the campaign to a fuller extent. The ceremonies were filled with the warm atmosphere of unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

Wang Huacheng, mayor of Harbin City and secretary of the city CPC Committee, presided over the meeting.

Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, delivered a speech at the meeting.

Comrade Chen Lei, in his speech, reviewed the achievements scored by our province over the past year in launching the glorious campaign and highly appraised efforts exerted by the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the provincial military district and in the PLA units stationed locally to support local industrial and agricultural production in 1982, to rush to deal with emergencies and relief and to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

The meeting also read a pledge jointly formulated by the provincial people's government, the provincial military district, the Harbin City People's Government and by the PLA 31032 unit on resolutely carrying out the double-support campaign.

CSO: 4005/497

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LIANG BUTING GREETES PLA ON SPRING FESTIVAL

SK131020 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Spring festival message by Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and acting government--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpt] At a time when servicemen and civilians throughout the province are jubilantly spending the spring festival, I extend festive greetings and cordial regards to all PLA units stationed in Shandong Province and all commanders and fighters, all family members of martyrs, and servicemen and disabled, demobilized, rehabilitated and retired soldiers throughout the province on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the government.

This year's spring festival comes amid an excellent situation. Under the encouragement and guidance of the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress and the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, the whole party and army and the people throughout the country have worked energetically with one heart and one soul and are striving to create a new situation in the socialist four modernizations with great socialist enthusiasm. The political situation of China has been further stabilized. The national economy has steadily progressed. Great achievements have been made in the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. All socialist undertakings have been greatly developed and the livelihood of the people has markedly improved. As it is in the entire country, the political and economic situation in our province is also good. Since last year, party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province have adhered to the four basic principles, led the people in the province to earnestly implement the directives of the party Central Committee and the State Council, further eliminated the leftist influence, and greatly strengthened the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. An upsurge in building the four modernizations is being vigorously stirred up throughout the province. In particular, after the convocation of the 12th National Party Congress, inspired and promoted by the congress guidelines, the spirit of the people in the province has been further enhanced and their socialist enthusiasm has risen to unprecedented heights. New victories have been won on all fronts. On the agricultural front, we have overcome all kinds of serious natural disasters and have reaped an all-round bumper harvest. On the industrial front, we have continued to carry out readjustment and consolidation and achieved a steady increase in production. We have improved the quality of products, increased product varieties and improved economic benefits.

CSO: 4005/497

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ZHENG WEISHAN VISITS WUWEI PREFECTURAL ORGANS

HK110811 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Summary] "While the activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen are being penetratingly carried out, Zheng Weishan, commander of the Lanzhou PLA units; Wei Youzhu, deputy political commissar; and leading comrades of PLA units stationed in Wuwei have gone to the Wuwei Prefectural CPC Committee and organs of the Wuwei prefectural commissioner's office to seek their views on PLA units' work in order to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity."

While Wuwei Prefecture and its subordinate counties have been commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Yanan two supports drive, they have universally held forums of family members of martyrs and servicemen and revolutionary disabled soldiers to investigate and sum up the situation in implementing the party's policy on giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen. Some 20 leading cadres in Wuwei Prefecture and county have been organized into two comfort groups, which have gone to PLA units stationed there to seek commanders' and fighters' views on local work. They have also visited injured and sick servicemen and PLA companies' fighters. They have given them apples, dried red dates and new year drawings.

"On 31 January, braving snow, Zheng Weishan, commander of the Lanzhou PLA units; Wei Youzhu, deputy political commissar; and leading comrades of a certain PLA unit stationed in Wuwei went to the Wuwei Prefectural CPC Committee and organs of commissioner's office to visit leading comrades of the local party and government. They glowingly talked about the excellent situation with all of them. They spontaneously sought the views of leading comrades of the local party and government on PLA units' work."

CSO: 4005/497

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS PLA TEA PARTY

SK090336 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] On the eve of the spring festival, the Nei Monggol Regional Military District held a tea party. Attending were regional party, government and army leaders, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Kong Fei, Cai Ying, Zhang Debin and (Yu Yili), veteran Red Army soldiers in Hohhot and cadres at and above the level of army commander who have retired or are on convalescence leave. They happily gathered and animatedly discussed the excellent situation prevailing in the whole country and the region and celebrated the spring festival with enthusiasm.

Comrade Zhou Hui spoke at the party: Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, production on all fronts of the region has been developing every day. Several fields of the work of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District have entered the advanced rank of the Beijing PLA region. The masses of armymen and civilians are jubilant over this.

Comrade Zhou Hui continued: We are now facing a great reform of historical importance. All comrades should go with the tide of historical development, stand at the fore of the reform, be promoters to the reform and devote themselves to effecting the reform and creating a new situation in the four modernizations.

Veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres retired or on convalescence leave attending the tea party were happy to see that the tide of the four modernizations is surging ahead and that there is no lack of successors to the revolutionary cause.

Retired Red Army soldier (Qin Yunxiang) pledged to pass on his experiences, give help and set an example and contribute to the task of building a modern and regular army.

The cultural troupe of the political department of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District gave performances at the party.

CSO: 4005/497

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

XIANG SHOZHUI ADDRESSES NANJING PLA MEETING

OW250847 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] A Nanjing PLA units meeting on building socialist spiritual civilization opened in Nanjing. Attending the meeting were Xu Shiyu and Nie Fengzhi, vice chairman and member of the Central Advisory Commission respectively; responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Xiang Shouzhui and Guo Linxiang; and responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and the Nanjing City Party Committee.

This was the first meeting of representatives of the advanced throughout the Nanjing PLA units since socialist spiritual civilization activities began. More than 1,000 representatives from all fronts and trades attended the meeting.

In his opening address, Commander Xiang Shouzhui reported briefly on the results the Nanjing PLA units have achieved in building a socialist spiritual civilization. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang demanded that our army not only become a great wall of steel for protecting our socialist motherland but also a major force in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. This is the direction and the general goal of our efforts in promoting spiritual civilization activities. We should further study and understand the strategic ideas of strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization put forward by the party Central Committee. We should raise our consciousness and heighten our sense of responsibility to successfully accomplish this major task. We should sum up and exchange experience in promoting activities to build a spiritual civilization, bring these activities to a new stage and create a new situation for army building throughout the military region.

Comrade Liu Lin extended his greetings to the meeting on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and peoples' government.

CSO: 4005/497

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LI DESHENG URGES BRIGADE MEMBERS TO SUPPORT ARMY

SK211008 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The (Wu-Bu-Lin) brigade members of the (Wu-Lan-Mao-Du) commune in the Mongolian pastoral area of Horqin Youyi Qian banner and the soldiers of the first company of a certain PLA regiment stationed locally are as dear as brothers. For a score or more years, they have defended and built the border area together. Recently, they were invited to attend a report meeting on supporting the government and cherishing the people and on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen sponsored by the Shenyang PLA units.

Through living together over a long period of time, the herdsmen and soldiers have forged a friendship which is one of perfect harmony. Recently, the Shenyang military district presented them silk banners bearing these words: "Establishing a great unity between the army and government and between the army and the people and joining hands to build a great wall of steel." Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, also wrote to the (Wu-Bu-Lin) brigade and this PLA company.

The letter reads: I hope that you will take the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress as a guiding principle to further promote your achievements and to overcome your shortcomings and make new and greater contributions to establishing and developing a new type of relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people which reflect the socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Li Desheng believes that through the concerted efforts of the vast numbers of servicemen and civilians, more civilized villages, towns, livestock farms and schools will appear on the vast stretches of Horqin grassland and that the magnificent flowers of friendship between the army and the people will bear more fruits of the two civilizations.

CSO: 4005/497

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

JILIN CPPCC MEMBER'S DEATH--(Zhang Zhenping), Standing Committee member of the fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee and former deputy commander of the Jilin Provincial Military District, died of illness at the age of 69 on 23 November 1982. A memorial meeting officiated by (Li Luming), political commissar of the Jilin Provincial Military District, was held on 6 December. [SK120147 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Feb 83 SK]

LEADERS VISIT VETERANS' DEPENDENTS--Leading comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee have paid spring festival comfort visits to dependents of old comrades who formerly held important posts in Sichuan and the southwest. On all February, provincial CPC committee Secretary Yang Rudai and secretaries Yang Xizong, Nig Ronggui and Jiang Minkuan visited Comrade (Shi Chu), wife of Chen Gang, former secretary of the southwest bureau and secretary of the provincial CPC committee; (Wang Chengbo), wife of Yan Hongyan, former secretary of the southwest bureau and first secretary of Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee; (Zhang Zhenyuan), mother of (Yu Xiangzhen), former secretary of the southwest bureau; (Liu Jianhuai), wife of Liu Zhiyuan, former secretary of the southwest bureau; (Deng Boju), wife of (Kuang Jixin), former commander of the 25th Army of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army; and (Fu Yufen), wife of Xie Zhengrong, former secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and commander of Sichuan Military District. [HK120125 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Feb 83]

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT VISIT--Guangzhou PLA units commander You Taizhong visited Hainan Military District on 13 February to see the commanders and fighters and retired old cadres. Accompanied by leading comrades of the military district Li Peng, Ma Baishan, (Yang Zhonglin), (Liu Jinghua), Sun Fengzhang, Fu Zhiluo and D Zhang Fahua, Comrade You Taizhong attended a spring festival tea party given by the military district organs. Comrade You Taizhong said in a speech: Hainan Military District has scored great success in all work since the third plenary session. Our party is now in a historic period of creating a new situation in socialist modernization. The commanders and fighters, encouraged by the 12th Party Congress spirit, must catch up with the new situation in reforms and strive to build the units into modernized, regularized and revolutionized units with high political awareness and cultural level. He also encouraged them to do a good job in two-supports

work. Hainan Military District Political Commissar Li Peng also made a speech. [Excerpts] [HK130638 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 13 Feb 83]

WUHAN BRIDGE'S ARMED POLICE VISITED--On the morning of 13 February, leading comrades of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee (Guan Guangfu), Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun and (Qian Yunlu) paid a spring festival visit to fighters guarding the Wuhan Bridge and workers carrying on working during the spring festival. The leaders visited the quarters of the detachment of the Hubei corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police guarding the Wuhan Bridge, and then called on the Wuhan cigarette plant. [HK140222 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 83]

AIR FORCE UNIT VISITED--On 3 February, regional CPC committee first secretary Wang Enmao, regional government Chairman Ismail Amat and regional People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat led members of the regional comfort to visit the command center of the air force of the Urumqi PLA units. They were greeted by (Song Linbi) and other responsible comrades of the command center. (Song Linbi) and Tomur Dawamat spoke at a forum. The comfort group also visited the leading organs of east Xinjiang Military District on the same day. [HK050548 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Feb 83]

XINJIANG PLA COMFORTS SOLDIERS--The CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units dispatched Comrade (Ma Sen), deputy commander of the Urumqi PLA units, and Comrade (Li Jianghua), director of the political department of the Urumqi PLA units, to go to the forefront of the border areas to comfort officers and soldiers during the spring festival. On 12 February, the eve of the Chinese new year, the two leading comrades went to a sentry post on A La Hao mountain with films, video tapes, books and comfort letters from all parts of the country to extend season's greeting to the officers and soldiers stationed at the frontline of the frontier areas. On 13 February, the first day of the Chinese new year, they went to a sentry post in A La mountain and extended season's greeting to all soldiers stationed in the post. They also mounted the observation tower to comfort the frontier guards on duty. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Feb 83 HK]

MODEL COUNTY HELPS RETIRED ARMYMEN--The leading state council group for the placement of demobilized army men and retired army cadres recently issued a notification, urging all areas in the country to seriously study the experience of Enping County in Guangdong Province in vigorously helping demobilized army men in the countryside to get rich through labor. The notification pointed out: The experience of Enping County in helping demobilized army men in the countryside to get rich through labor corresponds with the current policy of the party in developing rural economy and is of great significance in creating a new situation in the work of the placement of demobilized army men in the countryside. Helping demobilized army men to get rich through labor is not only beneficial to firmly keeping their mind on rural work, inspiring the army and consolidating the national defense, but also beneficial to consolidating and developing the excellent situation

in the countryside. The notification demanded that all areas must, on the basis of raising understanding and unifying ideology, go deep into practice, conduct research and investigation, proceed from local reality, closely coordinate with relevant departments, make arrangements for helping demobilized armymen get rich through labor and grasp the work step by step in a planned way. [Text] [HK220623 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Feb 83]

CSO: 4005/497

SOCIOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG LEADING CADRE STRESSES UNITY AMONG NATIONALITIES

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE /NATIONALITIES' UNITY/ in Chinese No 9, 15 Sep 82 pp 7-9

/Interview with Wang Enmao /3769 1869 5399/, first secretary of CPC Committee of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region by MINZU TUANJIE' reporters Yu Dinghui /7411 1353 6540/ and Bao Jiajun /0545 1367 7486/, date and place not specified: "Stress the Key of Unity Among Nationalities; Develop the Excellent Situation in Xinjiang--Comrade Wang Enmao Answers Our Reporters' Questions"/

/Text/ During July and August, the first secretary of the CPC Committee of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, Wang Enmao, was interviewed on two occasions by our reporters Yu Dinghui and Bao Jiajun; he responded to their questions as follows:

/Question/ In the one month we have spent in Xinjiang gathering material, we have had a great deal of contact with leading comrades and the masses of the cadres of the autonomous region, and have come to feel that the situation in Xinjiang is excellent and full of hope. We'd like to ask you to talk about your views on this.

/Answer/ I returned to Xinjiang to work last 24 October, when the central authorities appointed me first secretary of the CPC Committee of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. I first came to Xinjiang in 1949 with Comrade Wang Zhen /3769 7201/ and was transferred out after 20 years. Now that I'm back, I am, together with the comrades of the CPC Committee of the autonomous region, implementing the central ideas of the talk given last October by the leading comrades of the secretariat of the Central Committee on our work in Xinjiang. The secretariat has a lot of hope pinned on our work in Xinjiang; it is hoped that from now on rapid progress can be made in construction and other projects here. In order to realize the hopes of the secretariat, we have raised four demands: The first is, we must further consolidate and develop the political trend towards stability and unity. The second is to further develop economic construction. The third is to further improve the living standards of the people of all nationalities. The fourth is to further consolidate the defense of our borders. Before we can talk about economic construction and development, we first must further promote the political trend of stability and unity; the living standards of the people of all nationalities can only be improved when economic construction is developed; and when there is stability in the political situation, and when economic construction is developed and the people's living standards are improved, the further consolidation of frontier defense will be realized.

The CPC Committee of the autonomous region is stressing the implementation of the spirit of the talk given by the leading comrades of the Central Committee and is working hard to realize these four points. The situation in Xinjiang has been developing well in the past 10-odd months; things are developing in the direction of the four points. The political situation has been further stabilized. This is reflected in: (1) The stability of all Xinjiang. Over the last 2 years relations among nationalities had been tense for a time; now they are no longer tense. Relations and unity among the nationalities have been improved and strengthened. (2) The further overcoming of the phenomenon of Han nationality comrades not being content with staying in Xinjiang. Han comrades had generally not been at ease about working in Xinjiang in the first place. And because of the influence of some mistaken views, they ended up trying to dig up their roots in Xinjiang instead of trying to plant them; now they are beginning to strike roots here again. Educated youths who were making a commotion about going back to Shanghai aren't making trouble anymore; the ones who did go back to Shanghai have been returning to Xinjiang one after the other. After the news of the restoration of Xinjiang's production and construction corps was made public, letters from quite a few demobilized soldiers, educated youth, university students and state cadres and workers poured in asking to be sent to Xinjiang to take part in the construction of the borderlands. (3) Increased unity in party committees at all levels in the autonomous region. There had been a lack of unity for some time in the past within the party committee of the autonomous region, with a lot of complaints and differing opinions that couldn't be resolved. But with the implementation of the spirit of the talk given by the leading comrades of the secretariat of the Central Committee, unity has been reached in people's ideological understanding, and there is unity now in the autonomous region's party committee and in the party committees of all other levels as well. (4) More harmonious relations among cadres and people of all nationalities. The estrangement and disputes that existed before are now gradually disappearing. It had been said before that the national minorities were "anti-Han and clannish"; this view was wrong. In fact, there is only a small minority of people among the national minorities who are anti-Han and clannish; the overwhelming majority are not that way at all! With greater mutual trust, respect, love, learning and consideration among the various nationalities, unity among the nationalities is increasing and good examples of unity among the nationalities appear all the time. (5) The occurrence of a turn for the better in public order both in the cities and in the countryside. Public order in Urumuchi, Kashi, Yining and the various localities and prefectures is better than before, and the crime rate has dropped. The political situation in all of Xinjiang at present is stable, which was something not often seen since the "Cultural Revolution"; this is the best period we've had here since then.

Question Comrade Secretary, our feelings are the same as the masses of the cadres of all Xinjiang's nationalities--we are happy about the excellent current situation. Could you tell us the reasons for the emergence of such a good political situation of stability and unity, and about what sort of work the party committee of the autonomous region has done? Would that be all right?

/Answer/ O.K. The most fundamental reason for the emergence of stability and unity has been the implementation of the lines, guiding principles and policies of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, and of the main points of the talk given by the leading comrades of the secretariat of the Central Committee regarding work in Xinjiang; there is also the emphasis on implementing the party's policies on nationalities and on education in improving unity among the nationalities.

The key to stability and unity in Xinjiang is in implementing the party's policies on nationalities and in promoting unity among the nationalities. If we pay special attention to this, stability and unity are guaranteed. If we go against this and don't stress unity among nationalities, it will be impossible to achieve a political situation of stability and unity, and there might even be major disturbances.

So, we are basing our work on the key of stressing unity among nationalities. At various conferences and relevant occasions, we put great emphasis on implementing the main points of the talk given by the leading comrades of the secretariat of the Central Committee on implementing the party's policies on nationalities and on promoting unity among nationalities. This March during the "National Courtesy and Culture Month", we made the implementation of the party's nationalities' policies and the improvement of unity among nationalities the central content of our activities. Beginning in the middle of May, we set off a 2-month period of time for conducting education regarding the implementation of the party's nationalities' policies and the promotion of unity among nationalities, which is still going on now.

/Question/ You've worked in Xinjiang for a long time. Would you please tell us how to handle successfully relations among the nationalities and how to do a good job in uniting the nationalities in light of your work experience?

/Answer/ I think that there are several main factors in this; they are as follows:

1. My major experience has been in how the party committee must stress unity among the nationalities. Party committees at all levels must do this, particularly the major leading cadres of the party committees; we all must practice what we preach, and have a correct attitude towards the problem of uniting the nationalities. The key to doing a good job in promoting unity among the nationalities is primarily with the leadership, not the masses. In multi-national areas and units, relations among the nationalities will be harmonious, even if problems occur, they can be correctly solved as long as the main responsible people of the party committees of such areas or units have a correct attitude towards uniting the nationalities. If not, relations among nationalities won't be harmonious and unity will be hard to achieve.

2. Doing a good job of building unity among the nationalities depends on the implementation of the party's nationalities' policy. At present in Xinjiang, the main thing is to implement autonomy in the national minority regions, to develop the economy and culture of all nationalities and to improve living standards of the people of all nationalities. This includes developing party

members and Youth League members from the national minorities and cultivating cadres with a communist consciousness. We must also correctly implement the party's policies on religion, and respect the languages, customs and habits of the national minorities.

3. We must have faith in the vast majority of the people of all the national minorities. All the national minorities are really fine, hard-working, courageous, intelligent, wise, enthusiastic, loyal, patriotic and disciplined. We must believe that the overwhelming majority of the people of the national minorities are good. Are there really people who are "anti-Han and clannish"? Yes, there are, but they are a small minority.

4. It must be recognized that China is a multi-national country and that the Chinese (Zhonghua) nation is a whole--the Han nationality can't do without the national minorities and the national minorities can't do without the Han nationality. Construction in Xinjiang will largely depend on the self-reliance and hard struggles of the national minorities, however, this can't be separated from the aid of the Han nationality. Without assistance from the Han nationality, it will be impossible to greatly develop Xinjiang. Unity among nationalities is in the basic interests of all nationalities; divisions among the nationalities can only be detrimental to the interests of all nationalities.

5. We must extensively and deeply implement over a long period of time the party's nationalities' policies and conduct widespread, thorough and prolonged education on the promoting of unity among the nationalities among the people of all nationalities until it is widely known and has struck roots in the hearts of the people. There must be a good social climate in which everyone thinks in terms of and stresses the importance of unity among nationalities, in which everyone understands the nationalities' policies, and in which everyone does fine deeds that promote and reflect unity among nationalities. People who defend the unity of the motherland and promote unity among nationalities ought to be praised and encouraged; those who divide the motherland and disturb unity among the nationalities must be opposed and condemned, and in serious cases, attacked without let-up.

6. The various nationalities have to trust, respect, support, love, learn from and have consideration for each other, with the emphasis on mutual trust. Estrangement among the nationalities created by historical circumstances started to gradually disappear after liberation, but because of the later destruction of the "Cultural Revolution", plus mistakes in our work, new estrangements occurred among the nationalities. At present we have both great nation chauvinism and local nationalism; both must be overcome step-by-step. The need to overcome both forms of nationalism is made note of in the constitution.

7. We must strictly distinguish between and correctly deal with contradictions with the enemy and among the people. Problems and disputes among the nationalities must be carefully dealt with using correct policy. The dispute between nationalities last year in Kashi was solved by implementing just such a correct policy, that is by firmly believing that the overwhelming majority of the masses of all nationalities love the party and the socialist motherland

and enthusiastically support unity among nationalities. We should correctly distinguish the nature of contradictions involved in disputes among nationalities, and do vigorous mass work, political work and work in propaganda and education. We must believe in, rely on and unite the vast majority of the masses, and depend on national minority cadres to do the work and solve problems. Cadres of all nationalities must stand on the side of the party and the policies of the party, and deal with problems fairly and correctly, without getting overly emotional. The correct handling of the Kashi incident was a turning point in the handling of relations among nationalities, and carries with it broad significance for the entire country--all this has already been demonstrated by the facts.

8. We must continue to emphasize the overturning of unjust, false and wrong cases, and implement the party's policies concerning nationalities and other policies.

/Question/ Would you please tell us about the situation in the economy and other areas?

/Answer/ The economic situation is quite good at present due to the stable and united political situation which has enabled us to pay a lot of attention to and concentrate on economic construction. The total value of industrial output from January to June reached 2 billion yuan, which was an increase of 8.6 percent compared with the same period last year. Animal husbandry has developed greatly also. The number of livestock increased by 1.2 million head compared with the same period last year to 34 million--this was the best year for livestock since liberation. Production increased in all spheres of agriculture--there was an increase in grain production and production of cotton, rape and sugar beets all increased greatly. Revenues increased by 11 percent compared with the same period last year. In short, this year has been a good year for Xinjiang, with (plenty of) grain, oil, meat and vegetables. It can be affirmed that this year the living standards of the people of Xinjiang have been assured and that they are living comparatively better.

Border defense has been strengthened and military construction has been improved. The work of Urumchi's military region has been good; they have been paying a lot of attention to promoting unity between the army and the people. The People's Liberation Army and the people of all nationalities are united as one to build border defenses and to truly become a fortress united against hegemony.

The production and construction corps have been restored. They are a strong force in promoting political stability and in quickly developing the economy in Xinjiang; they are bound to spur on the further development of the living standards of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, and to accelerate the further strengthening of frontier defense.

/Question/ The party's 12th Party Congress will be held soon. Would you talk about how the people of Xinjiang's various nationalities will greet it?

/Answer/ The party's 12th party congress is being held during a historic period of important change, and it will be of extremely great significance. It will sum up the rich experiences and struggles of this historical period of change, and affirm the correct ideological, political and organizational lines established since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee; it will determine the general tasks, strategic objectives, strategic focal points and measures; it will implement cooperation between newer and older leading cadres and the replacement of the latter with the former; it will open up new overall prospects in the construction of socialist civilization, both material and spiritual. We must mobilize the people of all nationalities in the entire autonomous region to better strengthen unity among the nationalities, develop economic construction and do well in all work to greet the 12th Party Congress.

Finally, Comrade Wang Enmao asked MINZU TUANJIE magazine to brief our readers, both here and abroad, who are concerned with Xinjiang on the real situation there and to relay to the readers his regards and the regards of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINWEN ZHANXIAN' ON IMPROVING NEWSPAPERS

HK070731 Beijing XINWEN ZHANXIAN in Chinese No 1, 1983 p 5-8 [Exact date not given]

[Article: "A New Atmosphere and New Luster in a New Year--On the Plans of Seven Newspapers to Improve News Reporting"]

[Text] With the coming of the new year, all newspapers have taken active measures to implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and create a new situation in news work. This journal has received plans from seven newspapers to improve their news reporting and the following are brief introductions to these plans.

GUANGMING RIBAO

The editorial department of GUANGMING RIBAO has worked out a plan for doing a better job in news reporting. This plan includes the seven aspects of principles, news reporting, special issues, the building of the ranks of staff, ideological and political work, management and administration. This newspaper planned to do the following work in its bid to improve news reporting.

First, improve main news reports. It will continue to solve the problems that include the first page covering an old and limited range of news. It will spare no effort to improve the quality of news and comment on public affairs and strengthen its readership, guidance and militancy. Every quarter, it will carry two to three articles giving opinions on public affairs, other articles, and general news reporting, all with relatively great impact.

Effort will be made to carry the main news on the front page which demonstrates the special features and propaganda slant of this newspaper. At the present stage, it will carry articles on typical figures, typical experiences and typical problems of intellectuals in building material and spiritual civilization, or reports on public affairs or related principles and policies.

Under ordinary conditions, the space on the upper right corner of the front page is devoted to major internal politics, economic news and opinions on public affairs, including united front and political and legal affairs. Efforts will also be made to include summarized news about other important political and economic news.

Today's news or news about what has happened over the past 1 to 2 days must occupy a half page. Under ordinary conditions, page 1 must carry no less than 15 pieces of news (including politics and opinions), of which 2/3 will be news produced by the newspaper itself.

Opinions on public affairs must be concise and pungent. Ordinary editorials and commentaries must contain no more than 1,000 characters, short commentaries and notes no more than 500 characters, and editor's notes no more than 200 characters. Efforts will also be made to do still better the column of "talk about spiritual civilization."

To strengthen photo news; at least one or two photos to be carried each day.

Second, strengthen news value. The whole newspaper must be mainly centered on news. News on various topics will occupy more than a half of the whole newspaper. The news will be fresh, reflecting news facts, experiences and problems, and efforts will be made to reflect them from news angles. The various articles carried will be able to reflect new tendencies and answer questions that commonly arise in practice. Efforts will continue to be made to prevent the newspaper from becoming journal or an academic paper.

Third, improve the style. Articles must be short. Most news must be within the range of 600 characters, with important news not exceeding 1,000 characters and brief news within 100 characters. News reports, articles and other major news must contain no more than 1,000 characters. Of course, this does not mean that necessarily long news reports and articles will be excluded. News reporting will be produced more quickly. Today's news and the news covered by the newspaper itself will be increased. Under the premise of guaranteeing quality, efforts will be made to issue important news quicker than other newspapers. The various links must "give the green light" to urgent news and it is necessary for the editorial department to perfect and implement the system of handling urgent news; priority will be given to carrying the shorter forms of such news.

Fourth, improve the method of reporting. Efforts will be made to use the method of typical reporting as much as possible and use less comprehensive reporting method, carry less conference, news, and cut out articles characterized by piling concepts with examples.

LIAONING RIBAO

LIAONING RIBAO has planned to improve news reporting by making use of various channels and forms.

First, to continue to improve the main news on the front page. Priority will be given to reporting the creativeness of the broad masses of cadres and people in their effort to create a new situation. Attention will also be paid to finding out and perfecting budding new things that have emerged in economic and other reforms, typical examples that reflect the correct orientation, and advanced people that have come to the fore in the process of the building of material and spiritual civilization. Main news must be able to show the policies of the party through vivid facts and attention will be paid to reflecting the experiences of the masses and combining guidance with readability in news stories.

Second, to write more dispatches and short news. A plan has been worked out to form the column "In Today's Local Newspapers," "News from the Reporters in Various Places" and "Untitled News," the last being limited to a few dozen characters.

Third, to diversify news topics. Effort will be made to increase news reporting. For example, to issue commentary-type news to expound a viewpoint or proposition through facts; issue prose-type and vivid news interviews with the backing of facts; issue news characterized by comparing the advanced with the backward successes with failures, and issue photo news which includes photos, charts and fine arts and attention will also be paid to issuing news from materials collected from readers' letters. In short, efforts will be made to issue more and better news more quickly.

Fourth, expand the range of news reporting. There is news to be derived from economic to political sectors, from production to life, from matter to spirit, from within the party to society, from commendation to criticism and even from indignation or joy. It is necessary to expand the sector of news and send more reporters to produce more news. It has been planned to form a column called "Fragrant Grasses Everywhere" to collect and publish good news from other places across the country, exchange experiences, transfer news, expand vision and promote the development of the modernization program.

In order to improve news reporting, the organizational structure, leading method and style of covering story of the editorial department of LIAONING RIBAO will be reformed.

NANFANG RIBAO

NANFANG RIBAO has planned to improve news reporting by starting from the following points.

First, improve economic reporting and change the present economic news which is long and dull and contains too much jargon. Such news must be characterized by having contents interesting to readers and the ability to reflect objective economic laws under Marxist economic theoretical guidance so that such news reporting will have stronger ideology and more definite targets.

Second, concentrate efforts to develop social news. Social news has wide contents, ranging from social habits to service attitudes, and reflects an important aspect the building of spiritual civilization; therefore, it can in no way be regarded in the same light as such news as fires, traffic accidents and social security. This newspaper has also planned to constantly issue social news as a reflection of society and to represent the people and events that reflect social habits.

Third, reform conference news reporting and overcome such shortcomings as lengthiness, and monotony, stereotyping, and excessive quantities and scope. In general, it will not report on the meetings and documents of government administration and business departments and when they have to be reported, this work must be done from the point of news and not from the point of summarizing and extracting documents.

Fourth, strengthen reporting on the building of socialist spiritual civilization and give prominence to propagating typical persons and things that have news value. This newspaper will also add critical news to enrich the contents of various columns.

GUANGXI RIBAO

[Words indistinct] guidance put forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang to "further emancipate thinking and become bolder in carrying out reforms." The main targets in this improvement include improving front page main news, grasping typical examples, cutting long news and adding short pieces, constantly study the situation of readers and strengthening such aspects as guiding role, militancy, efficiency and readability.

Persist in the "1,2,9" system that was defined by the editorial department last year. This means that every year, professional cadres must leave their job and take part in news theoretical study for 1 month, and that they have to spend some months in grassroots levels and society to gain experiences and 9 months in professional work.

Editors and assistant editors must take lead in carrying out study and investigations. This work includes studying new situations, new problems and new experiences and the desire and demand of the masses and their criticism and suggestions to the newspaper.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO

The principle of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in improving its work this year is "getting nearer, nearer and still nearer to youths." Its main task is to vividly and vivaciously lead youths to study communism in practice, greatly strengthen education in ideals, morality and discipline put forth by the report to the 12th Party Congress, and train a new socialist generation that has [word indistinct], morality, culture and discipline." To learn from the experiences of GUANGMING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO, grasp typical figures and things, continue to disseminate them and widen the effect of the dissemination. Constantly study the psychological situation of young people and improve the skills of reporting. It is necessary to improve the supplements of the "Sunday edition" and "Friends of Self-Study" simultaneously with expanding the news sector and the range of reporting. It will also improve news edition so that every issue will contain rich and good news.

XINMIN WANBAO [New Peoples Evening News]

This year, XINMIN WANBAO of (Fxitzi?) will continue to implement the editing principle of "propagating policies, disseminating knowledge, changing habits and enriching life" and according to the various propaganda tasks put forth by the 12th Party Congress, make a better job of news reporting through "facing the masses, going deep into grassroots and even families" and make progress in the social nature, readability and local features of news reporting.

In the early days of the restoration of the publication of XINMIN WANBAO, Director Zhao Chaogou described this evening newspaper as a spring swallow and summarized this into a poem: "Flying into the Homes of the People." It means that in addition to guiding the people in forming good social morality and habit, disseminating "five stress and four beauties" and promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization, this newspaper will also reflect the significance of the communist ideology of the ordinary people and things in the sectors of industry, transportation, finance and trade, politics and the legal system, culture and sports and criticize the ideology and deeds that are contradictory to communist ideology. The social nature and local features of the news will not be realized if the articles written do not represent the masses or face the "homes of the people."

The major target to reform is the front page. In addition to expanding the range and improving the quality of news reporting, the newspaper will also solve the following two problems. First, to find a better method for handling important news that has been carried by daily newspapers but still has to be carried by the evening newspaper (such as the important news and documents of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC and important news in Shanghai). Second, to prevent the evening newspaper from becoming a "daily newspaper" and maintain the features of an evening newspaper.

Although space on the first page is limited, it must have rich content. It will carry news with various extents of significance, columns, and opinions on public affairs. In short, this page will carry rich news and photos and as the "window of an evening newspaper," it will maintain its own particular color.

Continuous effort will be made to improve commentary. The newspaper will carry various forms of small articles with several hundred or 100 to 200 characters giving opinions with regard to the tasks of the aparty. These articles must be direct and to the point, without playing with words. Such small articles of various opinions will appear on each page to form a "daily shower." They must proceed from reality to explain the various principles and policies of the party through specific things and disseminate socialist modernization program and communist ideology. This year, this newspaper is planning to improve the small column "opinions today" on the front page, expand the ranks of staff, step up planning and to try to make a breakthrough in ideology and method of writing.

WENHUI BAO

News reporting of WENHUI BAO will continue to maintain its features of facing society, the masses and life. At the present stage, the newspaper will concentrate its efforts in two aspects. First, to meet the needs of the masses by carrying more news on the economy, politics and culture so that each day it carries fresh news. Second, to strengthen the planning and rhythm of news reporting and carry more exclusive news and dispatches.

On the basis of disseminating and reporting well matters in Shanghai, this newspaper also will strengthen reports on national news. It will fully display the roles of special reporters, foreign correspondents and special correspondents

in supplying special dispatches, special news, special interviews and the contents of the column "world brief news" so as to represent international news in their own features.

It will strengthen the covering and editing of typical reports and figures so that it will be able to carry more stories about advanced people and their advanced ideology.

This newspaper will also carry commentary while the news with questions must be in a position to arise the discussions among the masses and promote their work. The columns "reporters' notes" and "work study" will be written with more specific aims.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

STUDY OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AS REFERENCE URGED

Shenyang LIAONING DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF LIAONING UNIVERSITY (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION)] in Chinese No 1, 5 Jan 83 pp 89-92

[Article by Mang Yongbin [5462 3057 1755]: "Study of Foreign Literature and Building a Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] I. After the downfall of the "gang of four," much concrete work has been done and considerable achievements made in the introduction and study of foreign literature by bringing order out of chaos and breaking down the "forbidden zones." These are obvious to all. Nevertheless, we must also admit that there are still many blank areas or spots awaiting our exploration, replenishment and improvement. Ours is a large country with one quarter of the world population and a splendid ancient culture, and we have created numerous literary works ranking among the finest in the world. Meanwhile, the literary gems of the various nations in the world should be widely read and studied in our country. Just like Qu Yuan, Du Fu, Cao Xueqin and Lu Xun who belong to the world as well as China, the literary creations of Shakespeare, Balzac, Tolstoy and Gorki are also the common assets of all mankind. We should not forget the words of Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto:" "... Material production is thus, and spiritual production is also thus. The spiritual products of the various nations are common assets. As national one-sidedness and limitations are becoming ever more untenable, a world literature is formed by the many national and regional literatures."

When looked at from another aspect, the formation and development of the culture of a nation are inseparable from referring to and assimilating the cultures of other nations. As Lenin said, on our shoulders rests the task of "building a proletarian culture." Soon after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin, aiming at the nihilist fallacy of the proletarian cultural faction which rejected all cultural heritages, declared: "We should clearly realize that, only by understanding the culture created in the entire developmental process of mankind and only by reforming it will we build a proletarian culture. Without this understanding, we will not be able to accomplish the task."¹ Lenin's words are extremely certain

and clear: One point is "understanding the culture created in the entire developmental process of mankind" and the other is "reforming it." Neither dispensable, the two are organically integrated. The entire developmental course of the proletarian socialist culture has demonstrated the incomparable accuracy of Lenin's theory. Our principle of "making the foreign serve the Chinese" was proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong by starting from China's reality and in accordance with the objective laws of the emergence and development of literature and art. Therefore, earnestly studying foreign literature and art under its guidance is the need of building China's socialist spiritual civilization.

Introducing and evaluating foreign literary works will not only give us references in our endeavor to develop and prosper our literature (doubtlessly the important aspect), but also help the broad readers enlarge the field of vision, increase knowledge, understand the history and status of a country or nation and its social life, spiritual outlook and local conditions and customs, gain aesthetic pleasure and enhance the level of artistic appreciation (aspects not to be overlooked). From ancient times to today, all countries have their own histories of literary development. Literary works are voluminous, containing both essence and dross. Even among the works of famous writers, there are the differences of superior and inferior, coarse and fine. The question is how to differentiate them and by what criterion and yardstick. In this regard, special attention must be given to two points: One is correctly treating famous works which have "already been established." As a rule, works considered as "masterpieces of classical literature" contain matters deserving our study and reference. However, we must examine the effect produced by this category of works in history and their attitude toward the people before making the appropriate evaluation. On the other hand, we must not indiscriminately reject in toto the evaluations made by bourgeois critics. The other point is the question of evaluating modern writers and their works. We should fully realize that, in a capitalist social environment, even writers with a sense of justice cannot avoid the influence of commercialism, and murder, sex and other unhealthy matters are, to different degrees, found in their works, producing an extremely complex situation in certain works. In terms of this type of works, we must take a cool and analytical attitude and differentiate matters which condemn the essence and evils of capitalism from those which deliberately spread evil things and corrupt man's soul with sensory stimulations.

Nor must we make simplified comparisons by means of our national traditions and customs and the criteria of our socialist spiritual civilization, for if so, writers and works worthy of introduction will probably be minimal. When we say "critical continuation," criticism is not a goal in itself, but for the purpose of continuation. Comrade Zhou Enlai once declared: "In the relations between the Chinese and the foreign, being Chinese, we will always place our things first. But nor must we be anti-foreign and isolate ourselves from the outside, for it will be the doctrine of returning to the ancients. The good foreign things must also be assimilated and absorbed in our national culture. Our country has always

been adept at assimilating the fine cultures of other nations." ("Speech at the Literary Work Forum and Feature Film Creation Conference.") Comrade Zhou Enlai's words profoundly expressed our proper basic standpoint and attitude on foreign culture. As for the works which are politically reactionary and artistically inferior, undoubtedly we must oppose, and even condemn, them. On the issue of foreign culture, we oppose both the nihilist attitude (like the "gang of four's" so-called "blank theory," "from the Internationale to model plays") and indiscriminate and uncritical incorporation.

II. Our work of studying foreign literature should form an indispensable part in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. What we must specially point out here is the issue of social effect. Basically speaking, the attitude on the social effect reflects the world concept and the sense of social responsibility of a writer or critic. Same as domestic literary creation, when introducing and studying foreign literary works, we must give full attention to the issue of social effect and, in a certain sense, lay a particular stress on it. After throwing the door wide open, due to improper selection, the phenomenon of mistaking the "fish eye" as the "pearl" may at times occur. It will be improper, for instance, for us to reprint in large amounts and make wide distributions of certain literary works which have long encountered a cold shoulder in the capitalist countries. On the other hand, due to their fairly profound involvement with social issues, the social inference novels popular in certain countries today which, generally speaking, reveal to a certain extent the inherent contradictions of capitalism and express a fairly obvious realist tendency, are worth reading. Nevertheless, the way books were published like swarms of bees for a time in the past is not really necessary.

In addition, the works of authors advocating "pure literature" should also be concretely analyzed, instead of being negated in toto. Our emphasis on social effect is not a total rejection of artistry as some people have misunderstood or misinterpreted. Basically speaking, the social effect mentioned by us consists of the aspect of politics and that of art and constitutes the unity of the two. This is our standpoint and starting point in evaluating foreign works. The modern writer Kawabata Yasunari, the first Japanese to win the Nobel prize for literature, for instance, belongs to the "new sensualist faction" of Japan's pure artistry school and demonstrates an obvious aestheticist tendency in his creations. In terms of his literary thinking and creative tendency, it is perfectly proper for us to express disapproval or even to render the necessary criticism or condemnation. However, expert in assimilating the traditional techniques of Japan's classical literature, he describes the beauty of nature with a fine and exquisite pen and excels in expressing the psychological activities of the characters; therefore, his works fall within no conventional pattern and possess a rich poetic feeling, unequalled by any contemporary writer. These are his strong points, which are reflected in his representative works "Dancing Girl of Izu" and "Ancient Capital." His

outstanding achievements have entrenched him in an unshakable position in modern Japanese literature. Is it not worthwhile for us to study and explore the works of writers of this type and use them as our references? Once we distinguish the essence and the dross, we will no longer feel apprehensive, casting our glances left and right, full of misgivings. Lu Xun said: "The young man who, wanting to see the tigers and the wolves, goes into the deep mountains empty-handed is of course a fool, but a person who, because of his fear of the tigers and the wolves, is afraid to go to the zoo, to see them behind iron bars cannot but be called a ludicrous idiot."² Once we understand this principle, our realm of study will broaden considerably.

Inappropriate praises and censures constitute one of the flaws in the study of foreign literature today. This practice must not be fostered, because it will not only distort foreign literature and its study beyond recognition, but also take away the meaning of literary criticism. The evaluations of writers and works appearing in the translations are almost overflowed with praises. True, generally speaking, all translators like the works translated by them, for otherwise they may not have translated them. The point is that the analysis must be appropriate, the judgment accurate and the praise or censure fitting. We oppose the practice of "either lifting to the skies or pressing down to the ground;" we endorse the theory that, "when evaluating writing, it is best to consider the entire piece of work, the entire person of the writer and the social state in which he finds himself, for only then can we be fairly accurate. Otherwise, it will easily lead us close to nonsense."³ In other words, the correct practice should be to start from the reality of the writer and the work, analyze the work according to its true features and reveal its innate (not subjective and assumptive) and intrinsic (not arbitrarily imposed) social significance and artistic quality, thereby reaching an apt evaluation. We must not follow our inclinations and render arbitrary praises, for it will benefit neither the reader nor the writer.

Seeking the truth from the facts should serve as a principle to be followed and upheld in our study of foreign literature. In Lu Xun's words, it means "affirming the good and condemning the bad," neither "killing by praise," nor "killing by curse." Upon their appearance, the works of Japan's famous woman writer Kazuyasu Higuchi in the Meiji period, who died prematurely at age 25, immediately won the nauseating praises of some people. They made such remarks as, "reading one line, one hits the table and shouts 'bravo!' Reading two lines, one recites with appreciation"; "Higuchi's writing is excellent, exquisite." They even revered her as the "contemporary Seisho Nagon," "contemporary Murasaki Shikibu," etc.⁴ All these praises made her feel disgusted and doubt the sincerity of the critics. She asked: "Isn't there anything else to say besides 'excellent and exquisite?' Do they not see the flaws? It is indeed odd."⁵ Amidst the praises, besides the writer herself, the person who maintained a sober mind and made rather fair evaluation was the famous novelist and critic Hakucho Masamune, her contemporary. He honestly believed that the writer was talented, but that she was still

too young and inexperienced and her literary achievements fell far short of the praises heaped on them. "Buried" and "Green Plums and Bamboo Horses" could be considered superior, but others such as "Night of the 13th" were not necessarily commendable. The superiority of Kazuyasu Higuchi and Hakucho Masamune was their refusal to follow the trend and their cool and calm minds and factual attitude. They can serve as references in our study of foreign literature.

III. In studying foreign literature, we must not be satisfied with the introduction of writers and works of a general nature, not stop at the simple arrangement of material, even though the work in these aspects, in terms of popularization, is highly necessary. (In terms of popularization, though a great progress has been made in recent years, much still needs to be done.) As the [foreign] critics study the writers and works of their own countries, the evaluation of the foreign countries themselves naturally should not be overlooked, but it cannot replace our concrete work of research. Foreign things, when used as references, can only serve the purpose of enlightening, and we must not copy them indiscriminately, even less prostrate ourselves before them.

In our study, "eating steamed buns already chewed by others" is definitely not the path to be followed. Furthermore, due to the difference in social systems and world concepts, the existence of disparate views on certain issues, or even fundamental divergences, is only natural. Our goal should be to make discoveries and progresses on the basis of the achievements of our predecessors.

Naturally, among the commentaries made by foreign critics, there is no harm to appropriately translate and introduce those which are indeed of fairly high quality and theoretical value. The many works on writers and books by Belinsky and Cherneshevsky which were rendered and published in the past, for instance, are not only outstanding literary criticisms, but also immortal masterpieces on aesthetics. Then, the compilation and publication of the literary histories of the various countries will help the readers understand their literary and artistic developments. Today, foreign literary histories compiled by us are rare. Before their emergence, it is quite proper for us to first organize a part of our forces and selectively translate and publish, in a planned way, some treatises on literary history which have already been established. It is necessary and beneficial.

"A hundred flowers blooming; a hundred schools of thought contending" is the correct principle on developing and prospering the socialist literature and art, and we must also firmly follow it in our endeavor to develop and prosper the study of foreign literature. I recall that we once launched debates around Stendhal's "The Red and the Black" and Romain Rolland's "John Christophe," and the debates were indeed lively for a time. However, due to the interference of the "leftwing" trend at the time, when arguments failed, clubs and labels were used to replace normal discussion. Such instances remain fresh in our memory. Subsequently, the

"gang of four," out of some ulterior motive, linked the discussion of "Red and Black" with "Dream of the Red Chambers." "A hundred schools of thought contending" was out of the question and, finally, the "dual hundred" policy was consigned to limbo. Such happenings were known to everyone. Today, fundamental changes have occurred in the situation. However, due to the tendency to stress translation and neglect research and the consideration of economic results to a greater or lesser extent, some publishers hesitate to publish works on the study of foreign literature. Under this situation, the number of articles published is few, making "blooming" difficult and "contending" even harder. Vigorously and vividly developing and steadfastly persevering in the study of foreign literature in line with the demands of the "dual hundred" policy still require an arduous effort. The important thing is that the comrades pursuing the study should remain undiscouraged and the quarters concerned, especially the publishing departments, should actively create conditions and provide the field of activity, keeping pace and progressing hand in hand. If so, a situation of a hundred flowers blooming will emerge, bearing richer fruits.

What must be emphatically brought up here is the issue of strengthening research. Our banner is communism and our task is to build two spiritual civilizations [sic], while the links between the socialist spiritual civilization and literature and art are extremely close. Thus, we must strengthen research and consciously guide our research on foreign literature with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. It is the basic distinction of socialism from capitalism, of proletarian critics from bourgeois critics. Just think: If we do not follow Marxism-Leninism as the guide, how will we distinguish the right and wrong and the essence and dross in literature, in order to arrive at correct evaluations of foreign writers and works? If our power of discernment is inadequate and our level of appreciation low, and if we even have some unhealthy ideas and sentiments in our minds, how will we help the readers improve their power of discernment and level of appreciation and keep them from spiritual contamination? Naturally, as a foreign literature research worker, one must have training in many aspects, but the basic and foremost issue is to strengthen the study of Marxist-Leninist theories and vigorously improve one's theoretical level. Making a comprehensive survey of the good literary criticisms, we find that all their authors possess a fairly high Marxist-Leninist theoretical level or training. Gorki declared emphatically that "the critics must study."⁶ His words are extremely correct.

The 12th Party Congress clearly proposed the historical task of initiating in full scale a new phase of the socialist modernization construction. As China's international standing and prestige are rising ever higher, and as the friendly contact and cultural interchange between our people and the peoples of the world nations are increasing and expanding, the introduction and study of foreign literature, with the development of our socialist materialist and spiritual civilizations, will also enter a new phase filled with new achievements. It is completely foreseeable, and we are full of confidence and hope.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 348
- 2,3. "Complete Works of Lu Xun," Vol 5, p 235, and Vol 6, p 344
4. Seisho Nagon was a famous singer and essayist in the later stage of Japan's ancient period. Murasaki Shikibu was a famous female monogatari author in the later stage of Japan's ancient period; her representative work was ("Genshi Monogatari")
5. "Selected Works of Kazuyasu Higuchi," p 306, People's Literature Publishing House, 1962 edition
6. Gorki, "Selections of Treatises on Literature," p 405, People's Literature Publishing House, 1959 edition

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CSO: 4005/466

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC PUBLISHES BOOKS COMMEMORATING MARX

OW271446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0013 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--A number of new books will soon be published by the CPC Central Committee party school press in commemoration of the centenary of Marx' death.

Among the publications are the 500,000-word "Selections From 'Das Kapital,'" which is excerpted from the first, second and third volumes of "Das Capital."

Among the commemorating works are "Take a New Road of Our Own--in Commemoration of the Centenary of Marx' Death" by Song Zhenting, "Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese Revolution" by Fan Ruoyu, "An Anthology of Theses in Commemoration of the Centenary of the Death of Marx," "The Quintessence of the Spirit of the Times," "The Marxist Economic Theory and the Contemporary Era," "The Application and Development of Scientific Socialism in China," "The Marxist Theory on Party Building in China," and "The Victory of Marxism in China."

The publications also include "An Outline of Guidance for 'Selections from 'Das Kapital''" by Wang Jue; "First Volume Introducing 'Das Kapital,'" "Second Volume Introducing 'Das Kapital'" and "Third Volume Introducing 'Das Kapital'" written by Wang Jue, Wu Zhenkun and Zuo Tong; and the "Writing and Propagation of 'Das Kapital'" by Yong Guiliang.

CSO: 4005/621

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FIVE-STRESS, FOUR-BEAUTY

SK260858 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Yesterday evening, the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and People's Government held a telephone conference, urging all fronts and all trades and professions throughout the region to deeply carry out five-stress, four-beauty and three-cherish activities in the course of the reform in order to create a fine social environment and to ensure the enhancement of the people's enthusiasm to wholly absorb the socialist modernization.

Bu He, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, acting chairman of the Regional People's Government and chairman of the Regional Committee in charge of the five-stress, four-beauty and three-cherish activities, spoke in the telephone conference in regard to some issues that should be attended to in the course of carrying out the five-stress, four-beauty and three-cherish activities throughout the region. Bu He said: In carrying out this year's five-stress, four-beauty and three-cherish activities, we must take the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress as our guide and, on the basis of summing up experience and consolidating the already-scored achievements, strive for a new progress. The work on dealing with sanitation, social order and service attitudes must be further improved and its scope and depth must be greater than that of last year. While carrying out such activities, we must lay stress on ideological education and see to it that education will be conducted along with or prior to activities. We must keep a foothold in our own units, departments and workposts in the course of launching activities and integrate them with our own professions, routine work and the reform.

Bu He hoped that all fronts and all trades and professions will closely integrate the five-stress, four-beauty and three-cherish activities with the ideological and political work and vigorously strengthen the education on socialist spiritual civilization centering on the communist ideology. He hoped that all party committees and governments at all levels will attend to and strengthen over these activities, formulate organizational measures in the light of their actual situation, do a good job in the all-people civility-courtesy activities to be held this March and win a victory in the first battle on improving the social habits.

(Zhao Zhixin), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, relayed the opinions advanced by 25 units including

the Propaganda Department, on ways to continuously carry out the five-stress, four-beauty and three-cherish activities throughout the region. Responsible comrades of the regional commercial, public security and public health departments and the CYL committee gave speeches in the telephone conference.

CSO: 4005/621

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NINGXIA GOVERNMENT'S DECISION ON INTELLECTUALS

HK010853 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Report: "'Decision on Strengthening the Work on Intellectuals' Promulgated by Regional CPC Committee and People's Government"—passages within slant-lines published in boldface]

[Text] In order to implement the policy for intellectuals in an overall way, further arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals and give full play to their role in the socialist modernization program, the following decision has been made:

I. Further Increase the Understanding of the Position and Role of Intellectuals

The CPC Central Committee has always stressed that without intellectuals, we cannot do our work well. The intellectuals are a portion of the working class and an important indispensable force that socialist modernization depends upon, CPC committees and governments at all levels must persist in publicizing and implementing a series of principles and policies on adopting a correct attitude toward intellectuals formulated by the Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, make great efforts to create the public opinion of attaching importance to knowledge and intellectuals, correct and increase the broad masses of cadres' understanding, that of leading cadres in various levels in particular, of the position and role of intellectuals in socialist modernization, further eliminate the influence of the erroneous "leftist" ideas, remove various biases of despising knowledge and belittling intellectuals and really treat them equally without political discrimination, give them a free hand in their work and show concern for their livelihood. We must actively and voluntarily do a good job in work on intellectuals.

II. Reasonably Assign Work To and Boldly Select and Promote Intellectuals

Selecting and promoting fine young and middle-aged cadres and employing a new generation of people is in essence the selection and promotion of intellectuals who have stood the tests of practical struggles for many years. CPC committees at all levels must actively and boldly select and promote young and middle-aged

intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity, are in the prime of life and have the ability to organize and lead, to leading posts at various levels. We must strive to increase in 2-3 years the percentage of intellectuals in leading groups at and above the county level to more than 50 percent and that in those of economic, scientific research, educational, cultural, public health, physical culture, news media and publication departments to more than 70 percent and ensure that they really have authority and responsibilities commensurate with their posts. Regarding those who are professional and technical experts in their fields but may not be able to take up administrative and leading work, we should let them continue to display their special skills in professional fields and should not let them handle administrative and leading work. Before making decisions on important economic and technical problems, CPC committees and governments at all levels must seriously listen to the opinions of technical personnel in various professional fields.

We must further readjust the phenomenon of irrational use of intellectuals and not using what the intellectuals have learned and strive to make the best use of the ability of every intellectual, resolutely overcome the phenomenon of stockpiling, stifling and wasting capable persons and warmly welcome intellectuals in other provinces and regions to work in our region, giving them liberal wages and benefits and giving priority in solving their concrete problems.

III. Make Efforts To Improve the Working Conditions and Study Conditions of Intellectuals.

From now on, the percentage of funds for education and scientific research in financial expenditure should be increased year by year. Each year, governments at all levels must set aside special funds in a planned way for buying apparatus, equipment and books, respectively increasing the number of houses for scientific research and strengthening the means of scientific research, teaching and making experiments.

Each year, financial departments and the scientific and technological committee of the autonomous region must allocate special funds in a planned way for equipping one or two selected scientific research units, colleges and universities. Each year, various prefectures, cities and departments directly under the region must also solve with emphasis the problem of poor work conditions for intellectuals in one or two units and strive to effect a marked change for the better of the work conditions for intellectuals throughout the region in 3-5 years.

We must actively conduct academic exchange activities and strengthen work in scientific and technological information. The regional scientific and technological committee must strive to do a good job in running scientific and technological libraries and information institutions. If possible, cities and counties must also set up in a planned way their own academic activities centers and bases for training scientific and technological cadres, enlarge libraries and cultural centers and properly run reference rooms in order

to meet the needs of scientific and technological personnel in their study and work.

We must further strengthen training work. Each unit must workout a training plan and constantly raise the professional and technical level of intellectual cadres by means of running professional and technical study classes and sending selected professional and technical cadres to receive training. All colleges and universities and, if possible, all secondary technical schools, must actively undertake the task of training professional and technical personnel in accordance with the needs of socialist modernization in our region and the division of work.

We must be determined to reduce concurrent posts and social activities which have nothing to do with the professional work of intellectuals in order to ensure that intellectuals have at least 5/6 of their time for professional work.

We should provide assistants for old senior intellectuals according to the needs of their work.

IV. Earnestly Improve the Living Conditions of Intellectuals, Those of Middle-Aged Intellectuals in Particular

//1) Provide appropriate subsidies for books and reference material//

Beginning from 1983, 5 yuan of subsidies for professional books and reference materials will be given each month to each of the intermediate intellectuals whose monthly standard wage is below 100 yuan and the titles of whose professional and technical posts are engineers and lecturers or above (including primary and middle school teachers who graduated from colleges and universities and have served 20 years or more or who graduated from secondary technical schools and have served 25 years or more) and 3 yuan of subsidies for professional books and reference material will be given each month to each of the intellectuals with titles of primary professional and technical posts equivalent to assistant engineers and assistants (including primary and middle school teachers who graduated from colleges and universities and have served for 15 years or more or who graduated from secondary technical schools and have served for 20 years or more or who have served for 25 years or more). The expenses will be reimbursed on handing in receipts.

//2) Actively improve housing conditions//

Beginning from 1983, 10-15 percent of houses built under the unified management of various levels will be allocated for middle-aged intellectuals and professional backbones. In distributing houses in future, all units must lower requirements for intellectuals and give them special treatment. Construction floorspace of housing should follow the stipulations issued by the central authorities and our region. (Floorspace for senior intellectuals equivalent to associate professors and above should usually reach 90-100 square meters, and floorspace for intermediate intellectuals equivalent to lecturers should usually reach 65-75 square meters). In making plans of

fixed assets for lower levels, the Regional Planning Committee should give appropriate preferential treatment to units where intellectuals are concentrated and housing difficulties are more. We must strive to substantially improve the housing conditions of all intellectuals throughout the region in 3-5 years.

//3) Lower the requirements for solving the problem of husband and wife living in different localities//

If both partners' grain supply is registered in towns or cities, we should let them have their residence registered in the same place and if both are working, we should transfer them to work together or make other arrangements as quickly as possible in accordance with the nature and needs of their work.

Spouses, children under 18 years old (including children who are more than 18 years old but who are students or children who are ill or disabled and cannot take care of themselves) and parents who can no longer work and who have no one around to take care of them, of intellectuals who fulfill one of the following requirements, should be allowed to move into towns and cities and to have their residence registered there. Intellectuals:

1. The titles of whose professional and technical posts are of those of intermediate intellectuals or above such as engineers and lecturers and who have served for 15 years;
2. Who graduated from secondary technical schools or colleges, whose wage scale is at or above the fifth grade of middle school teachers or at or above the third grade of primary school teachers and who have taught as primary or middle school teachers for 15 years;
3. Who are working in the mountainous areas of our region including those who graduated from colleges and universities, have come from other provinces, regions or the Ningxia River Basin area and have served for 5 years, those who graduated from secondary technical schools and have worked for 8 years and those the titles of whose professional and technical posts are equivalent to or above technicians and practitioners with secondary medical school education;
4. Who graduated from colleges and secondary technical schools and are without titles of professional and technical posts but who have worked for 20 years;
5. Who have made important discovery or outstanding technical achievements and are awarded professional and technical certificates by state departments or commissions or by the regional people's government, irrespective of their years of service or titles of professional posts.

Personnel who have fulfilled the above-mentioned requirements should be reported to higher levels and their problems will be solved by stages and in groups after the regional labor and personnel department has made overall balance and assigned quotas to lower levels. Units or individuals who have

made the reports should hand in approval certificates issued by the regional labor and personnel department to public security organs and grain supply departments in places where they want to register residence and grain supply and go through relevant formalities.

//4) Properly solve problems of their children//

We should give appropriate preferential treatment to children of intermediate professional and technical backbones or above in providing jobs for them. From now on, in recruiting workers, priority should be given, under similar conditions, to one of the children of intermediate professional and technical personnel or above if none of their children have been employed; and if they have no children around to take care of them, one of their children can be transferred to work near them.

//5) Do a good job in medical and health service and daily-life services//

The Labor and Personnel Department and the Regional Public Health Bureau should issue "priority cards for medical service" to senior intellectuals and be responsible for giving them a comprehensive medical check-up once a year. Units at which intermediate intellectuals work should be responsible for giving medical check-ups to the latter once every 2 years. Cars should be provided for senior intellectuals when they go out on official business or to see doctors.

Each month, 50 percent of the grain ration should be supplied in rice to intellectuals who came from the south and whose titles of post are equivalent to assistant engineers or above.

//6) Bonuses and overtime work payments should be given to technical personnel who are engaged in design, process, test and research work in enterprises in the same way as is given to industrial workers//

We must not practice egalitarianism in awarding prizes to achievements in scientific research, innovations and developing new products. Personnel chiefly responsible for the project awarded should receive no less than 50 percent of the total sum awarded.

V. Implement the Policy of Encouragement and Reward and Coming In and Going Out in Building the Mountainous Areas

Technicians, practitioners with secondary medical education, nurses and those with equivalent titles of professional and technical posts or above (including primary and middle school teachers) who work in our region's mountainous areas (all of Guyuan Prefecture, Yanchi County and Tongxin County, and the mountainous areas of Zhongwei County and Lingwu County) should each be given 5 yuan of technical post subsidies each month. Those intellectuals the titles of whose posts are assistant engineers or above should each be given 10 yuan of technical post subsidies each month.